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Best Vermont Creamery.....	Best New Laid.....
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Good Sweet Table Butter.....	Good Eggs.....
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Finest Garden Flower Formosa.....	Ames' Special Mocha and Java.....
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Good Formosa.....	A Fine Coffee.....
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## AMES' BUTTER AND TEA STORE,

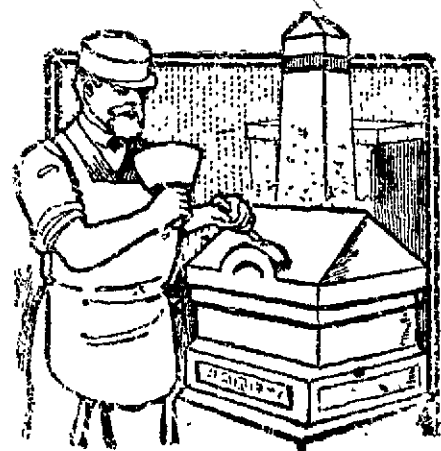
35 CONGRESS ST., PORTSMOUTH.

## WRAPPING PAPER

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## A. P. WENDELL & CO.

2 MARKET SQUARE.



THE MAKING OF A MONUMENT.

We design and execute descriptions of monuments at work in the best and most appropriate style, employing material which experience has shown to be best fitted to retain its color and quality.

**Thomas G. Lester,**  
Shop and Yard  
No. 2 Water Street.

READY MIXED  
**PAINT**  
51 SHADES.

IF YOU HAVE ANY PAINTING TO DO WE HAVE THE  
PAINT THAT WILL SUIT YOU.

**Rider & Cotton**  
68 MARKET STREET.

## HERALD AND GIVE BEST RESULTS

## LONG AND BUSY SESSION.

The Board Of Instruction Finds  
Plenty To Do.

Decided That The School Year Shall  
Close Last Thursday In June.

Extended Discussion On The Matter  
Of Caring For Trust Funds.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of instruction was held on Tuesday evening, in the city building, with Mayor Pender in the chair, and the following members present: Messrs. Thayer, Walden, McCarthy, Pollard, Martin and Hodgdon.

Secretary Morrison read the records of the last meeting, which were approved, and the usual "batch" of bills was ordered paid.

Supt. Morrison presented a request from the High school for a suitable telescope for the use of the classes in astronomy. He stated that a three inch instrument could be purchased at a moderate figure, upon which the company would allow the full price toward a larger instrument, if needed, for the new High school. On motion of Mr. McCarthy, it was voted to purchase the telescope.

Mr. Thayer stated that he had been requested to ask the board to consider the changing of the day for the graduation exercises in June, from Friday to Thursday, on the ground that on Friday evenings, prayer meetings are always held in the Protestant churches and the graduation ball conflicts with these.

Mr. Hodgdon moved to close the High school on Thursday, instead of Friday, and Mr. Martin amended by the motion to provide for the closing of all schools on Thursday. Mr. Walden wanted the present graduating class of the High school consulted, claiming that its members might have already made arrangements for their orchestra and ball, and it might inconvenience them to change the date. This was accepted as an amendment, and it was voted in future to close the school year on Thursday and to have the High school exercises the same day, this to take effect this year, providing it does not conflict with the plans of the graduating class.

Mr. Hodgdon stated that C. S. Gurney had presented the High school library with a copy of his book on Portsmouth, and he was extended a vote of thanks.

Mr. Thayer went back to the previous discussion, and asked if it had come to the knowledge of any member of the board that pupils in the High school had skipped the fourth year, owing to the expense of the graduation exercises.

Mr. Walden said that the class always made enough money to defray their expenses, and it was only the personal expense of clothes, that the pupils were obliged to pay. Mr. Thayer said he supposed it would be hard to get at that, and Mr. Martin stated that to interfere would only make trouble.

Mr. Hodgdon, for the committee on finance, made the report for the month ending Feb. 28, and it was accepted.

Mr. Martin told the board that the bill for re-varnishing the desks at the Spalding school, damaged by fire, would come out of the insurance.

Mr. Walden presented the following resolution, which was adopted: Whereas the Fire Department and the trustees of the Creek Chapel have twice within the present year put the Sagamore Engine house and the chapel at the disposal of the School Department, thus making possible an uninterrupted session of school.

Resolved: That the Board of Instruction appreciates the courtesy shown by the above named and the public spirit and good will manifested by the members of the engine company and parishioners at the chapel in submitting to the prolonged inconvenience of sharing their place of meeting with the schools. And be it further Resolved,

That the above expression be made a matter of record and that the same be communicated to the organizations named.

Mr. Hodgdon for the committee reported that the Haven lot was now the property of the city, for a High

school site, and everything was in readiness to begin work on the building.

Mr. McCarthy for the third district reported that Mrs. Knox had been away from school with illness and that the committee had appointed Miss Julia Long, a graduate of the training school, to take her place, during her absence. The action was approved.

Mr. Morrison called attention to the condition of the trust funds left to the schools and asked that something be done. He claimed that the interest money was not spent properly.

Mr. McCarthy was for having the matter straightened out, so that people would have confidence to leave funds for the schools. He spoke of a gentleman who had informed him that he intended leaving some money for the schools, but had been discouraged by the way previous trust funds had been handled.

Mayor Pender said that he would recommend that the next city government appropriate enough money to cover all of the trust funds, and that they be turned over to the sinking fund commission, to invest and care for. He thought that the commission would take good care of the funds. The only fund intact when he came into office was the Parrott fund, which through the foresight of then Alderman Thomas Entwistle was placed in the savings bank, and no board since had had the courage to take it out. Mr. Martin objected, claiming that there might have been boards which had no wish to touch the money.

On motion, the matter was finally left until the next meeting. The board then adjourned.

## BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

A Survey of the Entire State Field  
Reveals a Generally Gratifying Condition of Affairs.

In investigating trade conditions in New Hampshire, Bradstreet's reports the warm weather and rain during the last of the week have spoiled the sledding in the southern portions of the state. There is still plenty of snow in the north, but lumbering is at a standstill, and will be until there is a freeze. Some fears are expressed that there will be a great deal of damage in the spring freshets, as the ponds and streams are full, and with the unusual body of snow any sudden thaw will send a large quantity of water into the streams. Manufacturing business as a whole is active, and some lines which have been having their usual midwinter inactivity are starting up again. Prospects of continuous good business are said to be of the best. Wholesale trade is improving and orders for future delivery are coming in well. Retail trade is rather quiet, as it is between seasons, and the weather continuing cold up to the last of the week has held back the opening of the spring trade. It is said there are very favorable prospects of a good trade later on.

## REGISTRATION COMPLETE.

The board of registrars held their last public meeting before election day on Tuesday and a big day's business was the result. Those who have neglected to get their names on the checklist during the past meetings of the board will have one more opportunity, the registrars being in session at the city building on election day for the purpose of issuing certificates.

The registration is about the same as that of last year, with perhaps the exception of ward five, where a long list of names have been stricken from the list. The registration in wards is as follows:

Ward One,	687
Ward Two,	914
Ward Three,	451
Ward Four,	442
Ward Five,	497
Total,	2991

## NEVADA'S OFFICERS HERE.

A few of the officers for the U. S. S. Nevada have arrived in advance of the ship and are daily visitors to the shops at the navy yard. They are highly pleased with the conditions at this station.

"A dose in time saves lives," Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup; nature's remedy for coughs, colds, pulmonary diseases of every sort.

## STATE LICENSE LAW.

Bill Agreed Upon By Legislative  
Liquor Committee.

State Commission Of Three Members  
To Be In Control.

Seven Classes Of Licenses Are Pro-  
vided For By The Measure.

The greatest interest prevails throughout the state as to the provisions of the license bill which has been prepared by the legislative committee on liquor laws. The Herald today publishes a very full and comprehensive summary of the measure, as follows:

The governor and council shall appoint a state board of license commissioners consisting of three members, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party, they to hold office for terms of two, four and six years, respectively hereafter the terms to be six years. The salary of the chairman of the board is fixed at \$2500, and the clerk \$2400, and the other member \$2200. No member of the board shall be indirectly concerned or interested in the liquor traffic. The bond of the treasurer is to be \$50,000, and the other members, \$10,000 each. The act provides for an annual report to the governor and council giving full statements of the actual workings of the law and any or all members may be removed on good cause. The board of license commissioners shall have offices at Concord.

The commissioners are empowered to employ necessary clerks and to fix the compensation, also to appoint one or more special agents to investigate matters relating to the collection of license fees or penalties under the act. The special agents may enter any place where liquor is sold at any time and examine license certificates or any other matters in connection with the sale of liquor and shall make complaints for violations of the law. Seven classes of licenses are to be issued.

First class—To sell liquor of any kind, to be drunk on the premises, issued only to inn-holders.

Second—To sell liquor of any kind to be drunk on the premises.

Third—To sell liquor of any kind, not to be drunk on the premises.

Fourth—To sell malt liquors, cider, or light wines, to be drunk on the premises.

Fifth—For retail druggists and apothecaries to sell liquor of any kind, malt liquors containing 15 per cent. of alcohol, excepted, for medicinal and mechanical purposes only.

Sixth—To sell malt liquors, light wines and cider, to be drunk on the premises, to be issued only to keepers of railroad restaurants.

Seventh—To sell liquor of any kind to be drunk on the premises, to be issued only to associations or clubs of private nature.

No licensee of the first, second or fourth class shall serve any liquor at a table in a room where the exclusive or principal business carried on is sale of liquor, and each of first five classes shall specify what room is to be used for sale of liquor. Cider in greater quantities than ten gallons is exempt from the provisions of the act.

The fees for the licenses are: For inn-holders, not more than \$600, nor less than \$75 per year; for general licenses in cities of more than 40,000 population, \$1000 per year; in cities between 20,000 and 40,000 population, \$1000; between 10,000 and 20,000 population, \$600 per year; less than 10,000 population, \$400 per year; in towns having population exceeding 2500, \$300 per year.

Applications for licenses to be made to commissioners.

No person shall receive license who has been convicted of a felony; who is under the age of 21 years; who is not a citizen of the United States and resident in New Hampshire; who shall be convicted of violation of this act; whose agent or employee shall be twice convicted of violations of this act.

Gambling is not permitted on premises, and a bond double the amount of the license fee is required to be deposited with the commissioners as

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Get well before you have to think of weak lungs, bronchitis, pleurisy.

guarantee that the law will be complied with.

The clerk of the board will act as treasurer.

Provision is also made for the transfer of license, and the license may be revoked at any time if it is found false statements have been made in the application.

The sale of liquor is forbidden to a minor, an intoxicated person, an habitual drunkard, or to any person when notice has been given in writing by a parent, guardian, husband or wife, any magistrate or overseer of the poor, by any prosecuting attorney, county commissioner or selectman. The sale of liquor is forbidden except to holders of first and seventh class licenses, on Sunday, election days and state and national holidays. The hours for opening and closing saloons are six a. m. and 11 p. m. respectively.

It shall not be lawful to have adulterated liquors, to have any girl or woman clerk or anyone who has committed a felony serve liquor and the bars must be visible from the outside.

No liquor dealer shall have any recovery in a civil action for sale of liquor on credit.

Every druggist must have book in which he shall enter the name of purchaser of liquor and amount purchased.

This act shall take effect on May 1, 1903, in all the cities of the state and continue in effect until the regular municipal elections in 1906, when the question of license or no-license shall be submitted to the voters, and every four years thereafter, upon written petition of one-tenth of the legal voters of the cities.

The provisions of the act are to take effect on the first day of May, 1903, in towns, and the board of selectmen shall, upon a petition signed by one-tenth the legal voters of a town, cause a special election within thirty days on the question, "Shall licenses for the sale of liquor be granted in this town under the provisions of 'An act to regulate the traffic of intoxicating liquor passed at the January session of the General Court, 1903?'" If the vote is affirmative, licenses shall be granted immediately.

Towns not having special elections shall vote on the question in 1904. In no-license towns the commissioners, may, in their discretion, grant first, fifth, sixth and seventh class licenses. The question shall be again submitted in 1905, and thereafter every four years.

The number of licenses in any town or city shall not exceed one to every 500 inhabitants, not including druggists' licenses, and inn-holders' licenses.

The fine for selling liquor without a license where the provisions of the act are not operative is placed at \$200, with imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than two years.

## CHANGED THEIR VIEWS.

Many of the largest and more astute general advertisers have recently changed their views on the subject of daily newspaper advertising as compared with the monthly. They have come to a realization of the daily's superiority.

Secure your tickets today for Saved from the Sea.

## When in Exeter

## Dinner

## SQUAMSCOTT HOUSE.

N. S. WILLEY, PROPRIETOR  
EXETER, N. H.

## KITTERY.

Kittery, Me., March 4.

Wentworth hall was the scene of one of the most pleasing assemblies of the season last evening, it being the ninth anniversary of Constitution lodge, No. 88, Knights of Pythias. This lodge is noted for its good times on such occasions, and this event has been looked forward to with great expectations, nor were any who attended disappointed. The hall was prettily decorated and it was very evident that no pains had been spared by the committee to make this a most enjoyable occasion. The program in full was as follows: Concert.

Joy & Philbrick's orchestra  
Vocal solo, Because I Love You,  
Dear, Mrs. Sadie Dickey-Simpson  
Vocal solo, Violets.

Freeman Caswell  
Tenor solo, My Genevieve,  
Ralph S. Parker  
Solo, selected.

Miss Sophie Goodwin  
Bass solo, Down in the Deep Let  
Me Sleep When I Die.

Selma Wheeler  
Solo, Little One A-crying,  
Mrs. Simpson

Ballad, The Lily and the Dew,  
Freeman Caswell  
Solo, Miss Goodwin  
Comt. song, I'm Unlucky.

Mr. Parker  
The committee on arrangements were William Burrows, Frank O. Kuse, George B. Gibson, William E. Grogan and Eugene C. Stimson, who deserve much praise for the pains taken to give their friends a pleasant evening. Ice cream and cake was served at the close of the program, and at half-past ten o'clock dancing was in order. The march was led by Samuel Caswell and lady. The order of dances was as follows:

Promenade.  
Two Step.  
Waltz.  
Quadrille.  
Two Step.  
Quadrille.  
Caprice.  
Waltz.  
Two Step.  
Extras.

An extra car was in waiting at twelve o'clock to accommodate those who came from Kittery Point.

The West End Whist club met last Monday evening at the home of Miss Carrie Paul, Otis avenue. After an exciting game of two hours, Miss Paul, the hostess, won the first prize and Miss Susie Paul the second, while Mrs. George Boulter carried off the booby prize with good grace.

Mrs. Stephen Paul is not as well at this writing.

W. S. Waterhouse, who has been confined to his home for the past two weeks, was able to walk out this morning.

Miss Helen Dunbar, who has been very sick, shows no signs of improvement and fears of typhoid fever are entertained by her physician.

John Pettigrew of Cambridge, Mass., is in town for a few days.

Tableaux, singing and pantomimes are now being rehearsed daily for the fair to be held Thursday and Friday by the W. C. T. U.

## BASKETBALL.

The Dartmouth basketball team is to play the Company B team at Peirce hall on Friday evening next. It promises to be a fast game, for the local team has been defeated but once this year—by the Woods Brothers—so that they should give the college team a good rub.

There is some talk of the Woods Brothers being matched against one of the New England league teams, Manchester preferred, the game to be played here. The Woods Brothers have never been defeated at the game, and they would make a good showing against any of the teams in New England.

Cars will be run to York Beach at the close of the following performances at Music hall: Saturday, March 7, 8 o'clock; Fox Trot; Sunday, March 8, 8 o'clock; Fox Trot; Monday, March 9, 8 o'clock; Fox Trot; Tuesday, March 10, 8 o'clock; Fox Trot.

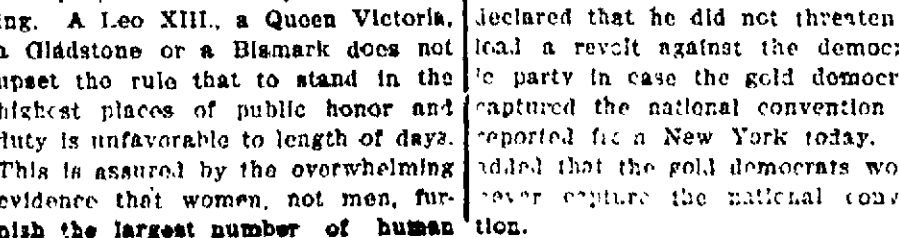


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Mr. Neuman H. Bean and his mother  
for their able management and  
personal efforts the institution  
in a fine condition. Some very in-  
teresting improvements have been  
made during the past year, the cost

Voters must bear in mind that it is their personal duty to see that their names are on the lists by presenting themselves at some meeting of this

HERBERT B. DOW,  
Chairman  
ALBERT H. ENTWISTLE, Clerk



ld care P. B. B. has made me a per-  
n-olly well woman" His Chas. Hut-

**Take no other.**



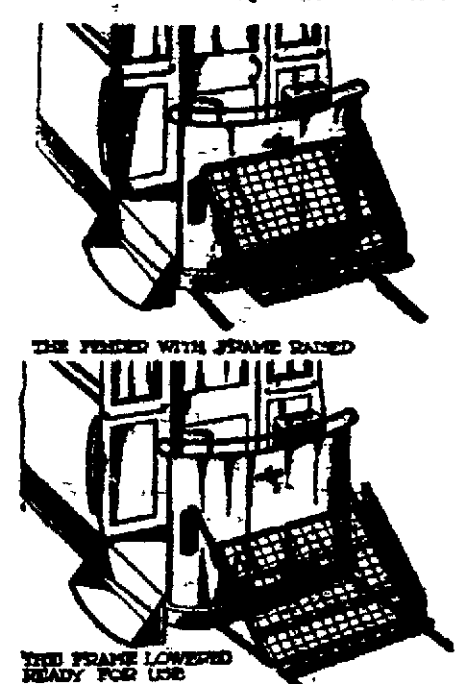
## INGENIOUS CAR FENDER.

Device of a Brooklyn Man Has Some Novel Features.

John Quern of Brooklyn has perfected a trolley car fender combining some ingenious features, says the New York Herald. The invention, unlike many of its kind, is almost as effective if it fails to work as it would be in perfect operation. It not only throws the passenger out of harm's way, but by means of springs counteracts the effects of the collision after the manner of some of the impact breakers employed on European railroads.

Primarily the invention consists of a frame of hollow tubing provided with bent down or hooked ends, which are fitted into sockets secured to the dashboard of the car. Along the metal rods glides the secondary frame or fender of tubing and wire netting, which has a roller on the lower end where it strikes the ground.

Springs are attached to the fender frame in such a way that when it is



THE QUERN CAR FENDER.

drawn up off the ground they are at tension. The fender is kept from dropping by means of a hook attached to the dashboard. When the emergency requires, the motorman, either with his knee or with his hand, presses a lever on his side of the dashboard which throws off the hook, and the fender, assisted by the tension of the powerful helical springs, drops quickly to the track. The roller at the end of the frame assists the wayfarer out of danger, and the springs, which are then compressed, react and resist the force of the impact between the fender and the man on the track.

In cases when the motorman has not time to press the lever which is so conveniently near, the fender section, which when not released is within a few inches of the ground, strikes the pedestrian on the leg and throws him on the net. Fatal accidents such as are caused by the car passing over the person are thereby avoided, although the person run down may suffer considerably more than he would have done had the fender been unlocked in time.

## New Dressing For Wounds.

Attention is called to a new film dressing for wounds which, it is predicted, is to supersede the old skin, thin mackintosh, gum elastic and antiseptic gauze now so generally employed in surgical dressings. The film is a cellulose derivative. Its chief merit lies in the fact that it can be applied to make a perfectly hermetical dressing and one which is at the same time transparent, so that the condition of the wound can be observed without disturbing the dressing.



WOOD AND FLOWER.

It has been discovered, according to a writer in the Chicago Tribune, that the rose will cure a headache. Its perfume acts as a medicine upon the nerves. Its color, particularly if deep red, soothes the senses through the eyes, and its cleanliness and medicinal properties generally act upon the system not only as a curative, but as a tonic.

The sweeter the rose is the better, for the sweetness of this flower is of such peculiar delicacy that it neither cloy the nostrils nor pall the senses. Other flowers with heavy scent make one languid, but the rose is invigorating, and it is known now that the concentrated rose—that is, the natural smell as obtained from roses in great quantities—will certainly act upon the person as though he or she had been fanned by a breeze.

The rose curist asserts that if the scent is inhaled directly from the heart of the flower it is more beneficial to the patient than though it were inhaled at long distance through an essence or an extract. There are different ways of administering the rose medicine. The patient can make a pillow of roses. On this she should lay her head, taking care that half a dozen of the blooms are so arranged that they point toward the face. In this attitude her nose and mouth are buried in their sweetness. The idea is to go to sleep on a bed of roses. When you wake up, your headache will be cured. The best rose is the garden rose, as it retains its red rose scent without having lost anything by being cultivated.

## An Antismog Plant.

Leaves of a plant alleged to drive away mosquitoes have reached English botanists from Africa. The presence of a single plant is stated to clear a room of the pest, and an infusion of the leaves has been found an effective substitute for quinine in the treatment of mosquito conveyed malarial fever. The plant proves to be a kind of basil, *Ocimum viride*, Willd.

## NONREFILLABLE BOTTLE.

Buffalo Pioneers' Invention May Revolutionize an Industry.

Joseph J. Brownsey, a Buffalo brewer, believes he has hit upon a scheme which will revolutionize the manufacture of bottles for the sale of whisky, wine and other spirits, says the Buffalo Express. It is a well known fact that inventors for years have been at work on a bottle that could not be filled after its original contents had been used. Such an invention, if successful, would be worth untold sums to the inventor, and it is not beyond his hope that the government would insist on the use of the contrivance. Up to the present time, however, Yankee ingenuity has fallen short of suggesting an idea effective enough to warrant much approval, private or official.

Brownsey, however, thinks he has solved the problem. A glass tube is placed in the neck of an ordinary narrow necked whisky flask or wine bottle. Inside the neck, where it joins the body of the bottle, a washer is fixed so it closes the space between the lower end of the tube and the sides of the neck. In that way the whisky or spirits are forced to flow through the tube and issue from the mouth in a narrow stream. Below the tube and in the body of the flask is a loose glass ball of a size to fit the tube so closely as to allow no liquid to pass. When the liquid has been poured from the flask, the ball enters the tube and stays there, held by the pressure of air from the interior of the bottle. The glass ball is intended to fit the tube so closely as to prevent any other liquid being poured back into it.

If Brownsey's invention should prove a practical as well as a theoretical success, its general use would, it is said, prevent the refilling of bottles originally containing standard spirits with spirits of a lower grade, by which means unscrupulous dealers are said to derive a large profit.

**Artificial Versus Natural Indigo.**  
The following figures show in a striking way the heavy inroads which the German factories for the manufacture of artificial indigo are making into the English-Indian trade. In the fiscal year 1897-98 there were 1,389,000 acres of land devoted to the cultivation of indigo in India, and there was produced 166,512 hundredweight. In the fiscal year 1901-02 the amount of land so used had decreased to 808,697 acres and the output of indigo to 121,475 hundredweight.

## HARNESSING THE OCEAN.

Inventor Claims He Can Get Great Power From Breakers.

Dr. D. K. Bryson of Pittsburgh claims, says the Philadelphia North American, to have invented a mechanism that is designed to utilize the force of ocean waves. His invention is the subject of the recent incorporation in Dover, Del., of the American Wave Motor company, with an authorized capital of \$100,000. A demonstrating plant will be erected at Atlantic City this year. It may light a pier or its power may be adapted in some other way.

In the demonstrating plant ten buoys will be located out from the shore, the first as near as a depth of about eight feet of water can be secured, and the rest at regular intervals. These buoys, as they are thrown about and upward by the waves, will send along 150 horsepower from mere breakers of about three feet. With a six foot breaker twice this power will be obtained.

The mechanism will be anchored. The buoys slide up and down tubular shafts. After being pushed up on the shafts the passing of the wave allows them to drop, carrying with them a cable attached to a power wheel. The dropping of this buoy, pulling down the cable, is transmitted as power through ratchets. The movement to one side or the other of the buoy carries with it another cable which, also by ratchets, conveys this power to the wheel.

By means of a speed regulator similar to the governor of a steam engine the power is hitherto to a dynamo and converter for electric lighting purposes, or is attached to motors to run any electrical machinery. If not used with electrical devices, the power may at once be used to compress air or gather water power, which does not require absolute regularity. By means of storage batteries perfect regularity may be obtained for electrical mechanism.

## Dispersing Fog by Electricity.

An experiment was shown at a recent meeting of the Sanitary Inspectors' association of London by C. R. Darling demonstrating the dissipation of fog by electricity. A heavy fog was caused by burning magnesium wire under a glass bell in which was inserted a brass rod connected with an induction coil. Upon charging this the small dust particles cohered and fell, and the fog was dispersed. The particles joined together to form flakes resembling snow and fell to the bottom of the jar.

## A Glass Eating Fungus.

According to the Lancet, a peculiar "glass disease" is said to have broken out among the windows of York cathedral. Some of the thirteenth and fourteenth century windows have already been removed with the hope that the spread of the epidemic, which appears to be due to a fungus, will be arrested. Some of the panes are perforated and eaten away to such an extent that the glass crumbles at the slightest touch.

## Chemistry's Latest Triumph.

One of the latest achievements of chemistry is the discovery of a cheap process of making a certain compound that exists in tea and which has a medicinal value. The substance was formerly known as theophylline, but is now called theocine. When it is derived from the tea plant, the price is \$98 an ounce. Produced by synthetic chemistry, it is said to cost only \$2.20.

## Birthplace of Type For Blind.

Raised type for the blind is usually looked upon as a comparatively recent discovery. So it is in this country. In Persia, however, such type has been in use from time immemorial.

## WE MUST CULTIVATE THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS

By CARROLL D. WRIGHT, Member of the Coal Arbitration Commission

FORMERLY all competition consisted of muscle against muscle or brain against muscle. Today competition is between brain and brain, skill and skill. There are many who cannot withstand the requirements of skill. They naturally fall in the rear; they become what has been called left over men; they cannot keep up in the race largely because in their younger days they did not have the advantage of the mental training which is being given broadcast everywhere today, and mental training allied to manual work has been found the soundest method of preserving a sound mind in a sound body.

Boys and girls in the cottages of the country people learn of the triumph of architecture, of the world of art. They become restless and discontented perhaps, yet it is a divine discontent, broadening all the attributes of man, fitting him for better and greater achievements and bringing him out of a contentment which simply means inaction, inertness. Life is really better with these things, even from the utilitarian point of view, for they stimulate industry, and industry and poverty are seldom yoke fellows. They stimulate employment of the mind, which is an essential to good morals. They foster the very best elements of a moral community by awakening a desire for the highest kind of employment—that requiring the most application, the best intellectual effort. If it were not so, continued employment at crude, muscular labor would be the very best for mankind, a theory which no one will defend. Something spiritual must enter into our everyday life or we revert to savage conditions.

## BOTTLE CLEANER.

Invention That Does Its Work Quickly and Easily.

It is not easy to thoroughly clean any bottles and especially those which have contained beer or wine, and for this reason a new device is of timely interest. With it bottles of any size, it is said, can be quickly and easily cleaned.

The device, as described in the Boston Herald, consists of a rod which, by means of a hinge, is divided into three parts of unequal length. The longest part corresponds to the length of an ordinary bottle, and the two other parts correspond respectively to the diam-



BOTTLE CLEANING DEVICE.

ter of a bottle at the bottom and to the length of the neck. The three parts are covered with rubber, and as they are hinged they can be moved in any direction.

When a bottle is to be cleaned, it is first partly filled with water, then the rod is thrust into it, and as soon as it reaches the bottom the lower part spreads out and thus reaches any sediment or other dirt that may have gathered there. Meanwhile the middle part of the rod has also spread out so as to cover the rest of the bottle, and now all that remains is to turn the rod a few times and then to pour out the water and dirt.



RAILROADING.

A magnetic appliance has been invented by which adhesion is increased between the wheels of the locomotive and the rails to such an extent that the use of sand is done away with entirely. The same apparatus, says the American Inventor, can be used on street cars, and it is said sleet and snow have no effect upon its efficiency.

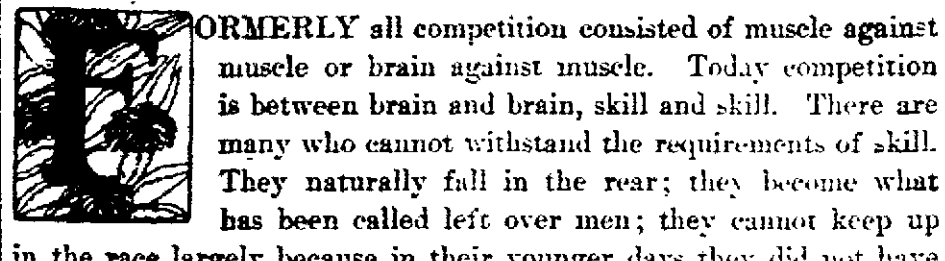
The appliance has been demonstrated on a miniature street car, which is so magnetized to the rails that it can be stopped on a steep incline of 45 degrees. It is claimed that the new invention substitutes magnetism for dead weight in order to increase cohesion between drive wheels and rails, and that it increases the strength of the present brake 300 per cent, making it possible to bring the train to a standstill without slipping an inch.

## Making a Hollow Axle.

A hollow axle for railroad cars is being made by the Howard Axle company of West Homestead, Pa., says the Scientific American. For the purpose of fully determining the value of this innovation the axles are being fitted to one of the pressed steel cars of the latest design, which after six months of service will be examined and compared with another car, fitted with the solid axle, which has been in the same service. The axle is made under the Mercedes patent and the advantages claimed for it are less weight, lower cost and greater service. The manufacture of the hollow axle is a much simpler operation than that of the solid axle.

## WE MUST CULTIVATE THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS

By CARROLL D. WRIGHT, Member of the Coal Arbitration Commission



Boys and girls in the cottages of the country people learn of the triumph of architecture, of the world of art. They become restless and discontented perhaps, yet it is a divine discontent, broadening all the attributes of man, fitting him for better and greater achievements and bringing him out of a contentment which simply means inaction, inertness. Life is really better with these things, even from the utilitarian point of view, for they stimulate industry, and industry and poverty are seldom yoke fellows. They stimulate employment of the mind, which is an essential to good morals. They foster the very best elements of a moral community by awakening a desire for the highest kind of employment—that requiring the most application, the best intellectual effort. If it were not so, continued employment at crude, muscular labor would be the very best for mankind, a theory which no one will defend. Something spiritual must enter into our everyday life or we revert to savage conditions.

If industry today had nothing more to do than the furnishing of the simple necessities of human life, it would have little field for expansion and would offer meager opportunity for employment. Life would be a burden, so dull and monotonous would it become. Trade, as we understand it, would cease, and commerce become a thing practically unknown. But industry flourishes because it is not limited to the production of things that are needed for food, raiment and shelter. It is because art has come in to increase the wants of the race that trade and commerce flourish. Art carries industry beyond our actual wants and calls upon it to supply those things which make for social progress. The future expansion of industry and commerce, the future elevation in the character of the employment of all classes, the increase of their earning capacity, the opportunity of increasing the standard of their environment—all depend in large measure upon the cultivation of the industrial arts, and the cultivation of these arts depends upon the adequacy of the training which institutions of learning shall furnish.

## THE GREATEST TRADE UNION IS THE PEOPLE

By EDWARD EVERETT HALE, One of Massachusetts' "Grand Old Men"

EVERY institution that is worth a straw is founded on public ownership. It is strange that people should be surprised when I suggested that the city of Boston buy and become owner of 100,000 tons of coal. The people of New England have always acted on public ownership.

I THINK IT WAS A CAPITAL BIT OF DEMOCRACY WHEN WE HAD TO BUILD THE ROADS OURSELVES OR CONTRIBUTE TOWARD THE PAY OF A MAN WHO WAS TO TAKE OUR PLACES.

The city owns its water supply, but I am told that if we were to undertake to sell coal we would go to the bowwows. Our commonwealth means our wealth in common.

IN THE WATER WHICH HE BUYS FROM THE CITY THE MILLIONAIRE WASHES HIS FACE; WITH IT HE BRUSHES HIS TEETH, AND WITH IT HE ADULTERATES HIS WHISKY. BUT HE WILL NOT FAVOR PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF OTHER PUBLIC NECESSITIES.

The greatest trades union is the people of America. The people should assert their rights. No public enterprise should be undertaken unless it is of public interest. We are not to follow the philosophy of Adam Smith, "Each man for himself and the devil take the hindmost."

## THE CHARITY OF MILLIONAIRES

By JOHN A. HOBSON, Lecturer of the London Society For Extension of University Teaching

A society to be saved by the millionaires? The fact that they give us great bequests should not keep us from tracing the origin of their wealth. Most of the wealth of today is wrong from the people. Force, luck and cunning are its chief sources.

The churches are foremost in condoning this kind of philanthropy. In olden times when big fortunes were gained by murder and rapine rich bequests were taken from the robber barons for masses. Now St. Paul's church, in London, gets its gold communion plate from a plunger on the Stock Exchange. It is essentially the same.

We are too complacent. WE ACCEPT THE GIFT HORSE WITH NEVER A SUSPICION OF THE MIDNIGHT TRAITOR. Get all you can and grumble if it is not more—that is the temper of the average citizen.

These great millionaires are not our enemies, it is cried. What a cynic part it is to question their benefactions!

I DO NOT IMPUTE ANY SPECIAL VILLAINY. I ADMIT ENERGY AND CAPACITY.

But I ask, Is it safe to take money so gained and spend it for public purposes?

## Portsmouth Electric Railway.

Time-Table In Effect Daily, Commencing September 17, 1902.

**Main Line.**  
Leave Market Square for Rye Beach and Little Bear's Head at \*7:05 a. m. 8:05 and hourly until 7:07 p. m. For Cable Road only at \*5:30 a. m. \*6:50 a. m. and \*10:05 p. m. For Little Bear's Head only at 8:05 and 9:05 p. m. Cars make close connection for North Hampton. Returning—Leave Junction with E. H. & A. St. Ry. at \*9:05 a. m. 9:05 and hourly until 8:05 p. m. Leave Cable Road \*6:10 a. m. \*7:30 a. m. and \*10:40 p. m. Leave Little Bear's Head 9:10 p. m. and 10:10 p. m.

**Plains Loop.**  
Up Middle street and up Islington street—Leave Market Square at \*6:35 a. m. \*7:05, 7:35 and half hourly until 10:05 p. m. and at \*10:35 and \*11:05.

**Christian Shore Loop.**  
Up Islington street and down Market street—Leave Market Square at \*6:35 a. m. \*7:05, 7:35 and half hourly until 10:05 p. m. and at \*10:35 and \*11:05.

\*Omitted Sundays.  
\*Omitted holidays.  
\*Saturdays only.

D. J. FLANDERS,  
Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agent.  
WINSLOW T. PERKINS,  
Superintendent.

## PORTSMOUTH KITTERY AND YORK STREET RAILWAY

### WINTER TIME TABLE.

In Effect Nov. 5, 1902.  
To Portsmouth—From York Beach \*5:45, \*6:45, 8:15, 9:45, 11:15, 12:45, 2:15, 3:45, 5:15, 6:45, 8:15, 9:45.  
To York Beach—From Portsmouth first car through to York Beach leaves at \*7:00, 8:30, 10:00, 11:30, 1:00, 2:30, 4:00, 5:30, 7:00, 8:30, 10:00.  
Mail and express car, week days—Leaves York Beach for Portsmouth at 7:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. Leaves Portsmouth for York at 10:55 a. m. and 5:55 p. m.  
\*Cancelled Sunday.  
Notice—The ferry leaves Portsmouth 5 minutes before the even hour and half hour.  
For special and extra cars address W. G. MELOON, Gen. Man.

## Kittery & Eliot Street Railway Co.

Leaves Greenacre, Eliot—6:10, 6:45, \*7:15, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 a. m. 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, \*10:50, p. m.  
Leaves Ferry Landing, Kittery—6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m. 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 p. m.  
Sunday—First trip from Greenacre 8:10 a. m.  
\*Ferry leaves Portsmouth five minutes earlier.  
\*Leaves Staples' Store, Eliot.  
\*To Kittery and Kittery Point only.  
\*Runs to Staples' store only.  
Fares—Portsmouth to South Eliot school house No. 7, 5 cents; South Eliot school house No. 7 to Greenacre 5 cents.  
Tickets for sale at T. F. Staples & Co's, Eliot, and T. E. Wilson's, Kittery.

## U. S. Navy Yard Ferry

**TIME TABLE.**  
October 1 Until April 1.  
Leaves Navy Yard—8:20, 8:40, 9:15, 10:10, 10:30, 11:45 a. m. 1:35, 2:00, 3:00, 4:05, 5:00, 5:50, \*7:40 p. m. Sundays, 10:00, 10:15 a. m. 12:15, 12:35 p. m. Holidays, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m.  
Leaves Portsmouth—8:30, 8:50, 9:30, 10:15, 11:00 a. m. 12:15, 1:45, 2:15, 3:20, 4:30, 5:30, 6:00 \*10:00 p. m. Sundays 10:07 a. m. 12:05, 12:25, 12:45 p. m. Holidays, 10:00, 11:00 a. m. 12:00 m.  
\*Wednesdays and Saturdays.  
GEORGE F. F. WILDE,  
Captain, U. S. N. Captain of the Yard.  
Approved: J. J. READ,  
Rear Admiral, U. S. N. Commandant.

## Gray & Prime.

### OTTO COKE

The Ideal Winter Fuel.

**Gray & Prime.**  
Cars Leave Portsmouth for Greenland Village, Stratham and Exeter at \*7:05, 8:05 a. m. and every hour thereafter until 10:05 p. m. After that time one car will leave Portsmouth at \*10:35, running to Greenland Village and Stratham only.  
Cars Leave Exeter for Stratham, Greenland Village and Portsmouth at \*6:05, \*7:05, 8:05 a. m. and every hour until 10:05 p. m. After that a car will leave Exeter at 10:45 and run to Greenland Village only.  
(Note) The last car from Portsmouth to Greenland Village, Stratham and Exeter waits at Portsmouth until the conclusion of performances at the opera house.  
\* Omitted Sunday.

## Gray & Prime.

### OTTO COKE

The Ideal Winter Fuel.

111 Market St.

## H. SUSSMAN

Portsmouth Eye House

30 Penballow St.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Goggles cleaned and pressed in a satisfactory manner without shrinking by a steam process.

## PORTSMOUTH & EXETER P. R.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Winter Arrangement.  
(In effect October 13, 1902.)

**Trains Leave Portsmouth**  
For Boston—3:47, 7:20, 8:15, 10:53 a. m. 2:21, 5:00, 7:28 p. m. Sunday, 3:47, 8:00 a. m. 2:21, 5:00 p. m.  
For Portland—9:55, 10:45 a. m. 2:45, \*3:22, 8:45, 9:15 p. m. Sunday, \*8:20, 10:45 a. m. 8:45, 9:15 p. m.  
For Wells Beach—9:55 a. m. 2:45, \*3:22 p. m. Sunday, \*8:30 a. m.

For Orchard and Portland—9:55 a. m. 2:45, 5:22 p. m. Sunday, \*8:20 a. m.  
For North Conway—9:55 a. m. 2:45 p. m.

For Somersworth—4:50, 9:45, 9:55 a. m. 2:40, 5:22, 8:47 p. m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:48 a. m. 8:47 p. m.

For North Hampton and Hampton—7:20, 8:15, 10:53 a. m. 5:00 p. m. Sunday, 8:00 a. m. 5:00 p. m.  
For Greenland—7:20, 8:15, 10:53 a. m. 5:00 p. m. Sunday 8:00 a. m. 5:00 p. m.

## Trains for Portsmouth

Leave Boston—7:30, 1:00, 10:10 a. m. 12:30, 3:30, 4:45, 7:00, 7:40 p. m. Sunday, 8:20, 9:00 a. m. 6:30, 7:00, 7:40 p. m.  
Leave Portland—1:50, 9:00 a. m. 12:45, 6:00 p. m. Sunday, 5:00 a. m. 12:45, 5:00 p. m.  
Leave North Conway—7:25, a. m. 4:15 p. m.  
Leave Rochester—7:19, 9:41, a. m. 3:50, 6:25 p. m. Sunday, 7:00 a. m.  
Leave Somersworth—6:35, 7:32, 10:00 a. m. 4:05, 6:50 p. m.  
Leave Dover—6:50, 10:24 a. m. 1:40, 4:30, 6:30, 9:20 p. m. Sunday, 7:20 a. m. 9:20 p. m.  
Leave Hampton—9:22, 11:50 a. m. 2:13, 4:59, 3:16 p. m. Sunday, 10:00 a. m. 7:59 p. m.  
Leave North Hampton—9:28, 11:55 a. m. 2:19, 5:05, 6:21 p. m. Sunday 10:12 a. m. 8:05 p. m.  
Leave Greenland—9:35 a. m. 12:01, 2:25, 5:11, 6:27 p. m. Sunday, 10:14 a. m. 8:10 p. m.  
\*Via Dover & West Div.

## SOUTHERN DIVISION.

### Portsmouth Branch.

Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:

Portsmouth—8:30, a. m. 12:40, 5:25 p. m.  
Greenland Village—8:39 a. m. 12:49, 5:33 p. m.  
Rockingham Junction—9:07 a. m. 1:03, 5:58 p. m.  
Epping—9:23 a. m. 1:16, 6:14 p. m.  
Raymond—9:32 a. m. 1:27, 6:25 p. m.  
Returning leave.  
Concord—7:45, 10:25, a. m. 3:30 p. m.  
Manchester—8:32, 11:10 a. m. 4:20 p. m.  
Raymond—9:10, 11:48 a. m. 5:02 p. m.  
Epping—9:22 a. m. 12:00 m. 5:15 p. m.  
Rockingham Junction—9:47, a. m. 12:16, 5:55 p. m.  
Greenland Village—10:01 a. m. 12:28, 6:08 p. m.

Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt., Montreal and the west.

Information given, through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the station.

D. J. FLANDERS, G. F. & T. A.

## TIME TABLE.

Portsmouth & Exeter Electric Railway.

**Cars Leave Portsmouth for**  
Greenland Village, Stratham and Exeter at \*7:05, 8:05 a. m. and every hour thereafter until 10:05 p. m. After that time one car will leave Portsmouth at \*10:35, running to Greenland Village and Stratham only.

**Cars Leave Exeter for**  
Stratham, Greenland Village and Portsmouth at \*6:05, \*7:05, 8:05 a. m. and every hour until 10:05 p. m. After that a car will leave Exeter at 10:45 and run to Greenland Village only.

## Theatre Cars.

(Note) The last car from Portsmouth to Greenland Village, Stratham and Exeter waits at Portsmouth until the conclusion of performances at the opera house.  
\* Omitted Sunday.

## H. SUSSMAN

Portsmouth Eye House

30 Penballow St.

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## For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news! Read the Herald  
More local news than all other local  
papers combined. Try it.

### For Mayor, JOHN PENDER.

Ward One.  
For Aldermen—Thomas G. Lester,  
Fred L. Martin, Frank W. Knight.  
For Common Councilman—Edwin  
C. Hepworth, Edward A. Manent,  
Elisha B. Newman, Fred L. Stack-  
pole, Robert C. Margeson, Arthur I.  
Harriman.

For Assessors—Thomas R. Martin,  
James A. N. Rugg, Clement M. Wa-  
terhouse.

For Overseer of the Poor—Harry  
M. Tucker.

Ward Two.  
For Aldermen—Charles E. Bailey,  
Wallace D. Smith, George A. Wood.  
For Councilman—Laurie D. Brit-  
ton, James A. McCarthy, Daniel A.  
McIntire, William F. Hoch, Arthur  
J. Rutledge, Fred R. Ames.  
For Assessors—Simon R. Marston,  
Warren P. Webster, John W. Kel-  
ley.

For Overseer of the Poor—Edward  
S. Downs.

Ward Three.  
Alderman—Joseph J. Wain;  
Councilmen—Herman O. Hodgdon,  
Charles H. Magraw;  
Assessor—W. G. Mason;  
Overseer of the Poor—Otto John-  
son.

Ward Four.  
Aldermen—Herbert E. Fernald,  
Charles F. Cole.  
Councilmen—Charles O. Johnson,  
Ralph A. Newton.  
Assessor of Taxes—Charles E.  
Leach.  
Overseer of the Poor—Stephen H.  
Goodwin.

Ward Five.  
For Alderman—Herman A. Clark.  
For Councilmen—George L. Her-  
sey, Charles G. Asay.  
For Assessor—Fred C. Young.  
For Overseer of the Poor—Bernard  
Linchey.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1903.

Both parties have now made their nominations and the decks are cleared for battle. Election day is almost here, but the hottest part of the municipal campaign is to come. The republican party of Portsmouth has chosen for its leaders this year men of proved ability and they are entitled to hearty support. Beginning with Mayor Pender and going down through the entire list of candidates, there is not one who does not deserve well of his fellow republicans. The republican party has had the confidence of the people of Portsmouth in the past and its conduct of local affairs merits a continuance of that confidence. It is not enough to elect our candidates. We must elect them by good, big majorities, such as will convince our opponents that it is useless to fight against us. Going to the polls on election day is not all of a republican's duty. He should work early and late to insure a victory for his party. Let us all go to work today.

### THE DELAWARE DEADLOCK BROKEN.

The "regular" or anti-Addicks republicans of the lower house of the Delaware legislature last week joined with the democratic members in voting for the repeal of the so-called voters' assistant law, which the democrats had for some time been trying to repeal on the ground that in fact it was simply a law to make vote-buying a safe and sure busi-

ness, so far as the delivery of the goods by the vote seller was concerned. The Addicks men were solidly against the repeal, and on the first test vote two or three of the regulars voted with them, giving them a majority and defeating the measure; but two other regulars, on seeing how the vote was going, changed their votes to be with the majority, so that they would be in a position to move a reconsideration next day, and when reconsideration was had the measure prevailed. As the senate had a good majority in favor of repeal this was a serious defeat for the Addicks men—the first one they had sustained through the joint action of the democrats and the regular republicans during all the years Addicks has been striving for a seat in the United States senate, although the democrats and the regulars, acting independently of each other but both in opposition to Addicks, had succeeded in keeping Addicks and everybody else out of Delaware's chairs in the senate for some years.

This acting together of democrats and regulars foreshadowed a break of the deadlock on senatorial election that has existed for six years, and the election of one democrat and one regular republican, or two regulars, to the senate, unless Addicks and his followers came down from their lofty platform of "Addicks or nobody."

This, however, they did do, and on Monday the two republican factions, voting together, elected James Frank Allee to the senate for the term ending in 1907, and Lewis Heisler Ball for the term ending in 1905.

Addicks is reported as claiming that he has won out after all, as Allee has for years been his first lieutenant and will shortly resign so that Addicks can be appointed in his place; but the regulars say that before they consented to make the trade the governor assured them that under no circumstances would he appoint Addicks senator, and Allee has declared he will not resign, anyway. Ball is a regular, is the representative from Delaware in the congress that expires today, and has been one of the bitterest opponents of Addicks.

Both of them will no doubt take their seats in the senate when it convenes in special session on Thursday, and it is to be hoped they will not add to the republican discord already existing in that body, all that they have been helping to create in Delaware since the gasman bursted in. There is a sufficiency of dissension there now, without the injection of any of the Delaware brand.

### HOME HOSPITALITY.

A Hearty Welcome More Than a Well Cooked Dinner.

Hospitality in the home possesses such a charm when dispensed in the right spirit that it becomes easily one of the chief features of home life. To keep always in the mood for meeting cheerfully any guest who may drop in unexpectedly as well as to receive those specially invited, this is the secret of hospitality. It is simple enough to extend the hand of welcome when every guest has been arranged for, when the house is in perfect order and the menu prepared ready to serve. But it is when the

### THE ODD PENNIES.

For the sake of saving odd pennies do not buy an inferior emulsion of cod-liver oil when you really need Scott's Emulsion.

Scott's Emulsion costs more to buy because it costs more to make.

The difference in price is pennies. The difference in results is pounds—pounds of flesh—and days of new strength and comfort.

The consumptive and others who have lost flesh get more cod-liver oil into their systems by means of Scott's Emulsion than in any other way.

Send for Free Sample.

SCOTT &amp; BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

## FOR Billious and Nervous Disorders Sick Headache and Constipation, TAKE BEECHAM'S PILLS.

They cure Giddiness, Fullness and Swelling after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Constipation, Blootches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, etc. The First Dose will give relief in twenty minutes. This is no fiction. For a Weak Stomach, Disordered Liver and Impaired Digestion they act like "Magic". Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try a Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be WITHOUT A RIVAL.

BEECHAM'S PILLS taken as directed, will quickly restore females to complete health. They promptly remove any obstruction or irregularity of the system.

U. S. A. Depot, 365 Canal St., New York. In boxes, 10c. and 25c.

friend uninvited for a special occasion happens in at mealtime, more than likely some one the good man of the house brings home to dinner without consulting his wife as to the convenience of the act, that the real spirit of the mistress of the house is put to the test.

The day may have been a particularly harassing one; things may have "gone wrong" every hour, as they sometimes seem to do—wherever the fault may lie need not here be conjectured—the dinner may be practically a failure, the fire in the furnace low, the cook cross, and things at sixes and sevens generally. If under such circumstances the wife rises to the occasion, or rather above it, and meets and greets the guest with a hearty welcome, laughs away any seeming inconvenience and places before him such as she has without elaborate and embarrassing apologies, she has the true hospitable spirit, which is a quality as rare as it is delightful, and one well worth cultivating. It is not the spotless damask, the shining glass and silver, the hand-painted china nor the seven-course dinner, which puts the guest at ease; it is the cordial welcome and the faculty of making him feel that he is not causing "any trouble for extra preparation with which to elaborately entertain him. This is home hospitality.—Detroit News-Tribune.

### WOMEN TAKING MEN'S PLACES.

In Art And Business They Are Pushing the Male Sex From First Place.

Woman's progress toward other functions than the domestic and social is marked by some new steps of which one is the selection of 3 women associates by the chief of sculpture of the St. Louis Exposition. The appointees are Janet Scudder and Evelyn B. Longman, of New York, and Julia E. Bracken, of Chicago. Each has accomplished work of distinction, the first being the only American woman sculptor who is represented in the Luxembourg in Paris. Miss Bracken designed the decorative work for the woman's building at the Chicago Exposition, while Miss Longman gained some eminence for work at Buffalo. Within the same high field of art, but more on its material side, is the development in the vicinity of New York of a considerable attention on the part of women to the making of violins. A Brooklyn manufacturer, moved by the desire for greater sensitiveness in the manipulation of this very delicate work, led in an experiment of training women to do it. The results being satisfactory, his plan has spread until there is prospect that it may grow even into a fad. Enthusiasts look upon the occupation as one that might fit quite well the fancies of the well-to-do, and presently take its place with painting, embroidery or sculpture.

Somewhat far away from art, and perhaps with tendency to impel womanhood in general away from the idyllic field, is a notable reaction against school teaching, recent reports indicating that dozens of women, tiring of the small pay and non-continuous employment of the schools, have taken to stenography and the business offices. The movement has been observable for a long period, but it has been gaining force distinctly within the past few months. The fact that it involves a greater interassociation of women with men in the active affairs of every day may place it in somewhat the same group of events with the very interesting incident of the appointment of the long wished for women inspectors in the customs house service at New York. In place of being worried now with the examination of their trunks and private belongings by the masculine sex, incoming tourists and immigrants at Manhattan enjoy the courtesies and graces of their own sex. The inspectors clamber up the sides of the vessels with their male associates, and submit to the usual inconveniences and limited joys of the life of the customs inspector.—Collier's Weekly.

Subscribe for the Herald.

### GEN. CHARLES KING'S LATEST NOVEL.

General Charles King's latest novel, "A Daughter of the Sioux," (a tale of the Indian frontier) will be published March 15. It will have illustrations by Frederic Remington and Edwin Willard Deming and a cover design by Mortimer Thain. It is always with great pleasure that the reading public receives a new novel from the pen of this noted and popular litterateur. It is now several years since General King has written a book based on the stirring scenes of the far Western Plains, among which he passed so many years of his active military life. Critics who have read the advance sheets hail this new story with great interest and enthusiasm, claiming for it the true ring and action of his earlier books, and comparing more than favorably with them. It is certain that his host of oldtime readers are still thoroughly appreciative, as witnessed by the large number of copies already sold before publication. Its literary merit is greatly enhanced by the talent employed in its artistic embellishment, and we submit that seldom is found on one title page such a trio of illustrious names as King, Remington, Deming.

In mechanical excellence the book is without a peer, every detail of its make-up being the product of the most skillful workmanship. No expense has been spared to reach as near perfection as possible in every way.

"A Daughter of the Sioux" will be brought out by The Hobart Company, 114 Fifth avenue, New York city.

### MR. DOOLEY ON THE WAR LORD.

"What do I think of William II.? Well, sir, I think he's not a fighter but a fight lover. Did you ever see wan iv them young men that always has a front seat at a scrap, so near th' ring that whin th' second blows th' wather he gets what's left on his shirt front? Well, that's me frind William. He is a pathron of sport an' not a sport. His ideal is war, but he's a practical man. He has a season ticket to th' matches, but he niver will put on th' gloves. He's in th' spoortin' goods business an' he usually gets a percentage iv th' gate receipts. If he sees two nations belowin' at each other th' assurances iv their distinguished consideration, he says: 'Boys, get together. 'Tis a good match. Ye've both abraid. Go in, unclie; go in, Boer.' He is all around th' ring-side, encouragin' both sides. 'Stand up again' him there, Pa'r; rattle him to th' fure. Good fr' ye, unclie. 'A trifle low, that wan, but all's fair in war. Defend ye'er independence, noble sons iv Teutonic blood. Exercise ye'er sov'reign rights, me English frinds.' If wan or th' other begins to weaken th' first bottle through th' ropes is William's. Whin anybody suggests a draw, he demands his money back. Nawthin' but a fight to a finish will do him. If ayeither iv th' contestants is alive in th' ring at th' end, he congratulates him an' asks him if he heard that German cheer in th' las' round. \* \* \*. He's had no fights. He niver will have any fights. He'll go to his grave with th' reputation iv nayeither winnin' nor losin' a battle, but iv takin' down more forlets thin anny impror pugilist iv our time."—From Mr. Dooley's "Observations."

### A SENSIBLE BILL.

Representative Hutt of Philadelphia has introduced at Harrisburg a bill prohibiting "six-day walking matches," and other similar contests of endurance. Among those who have a true conception of athletic sport there can hardly fall to be a unanimous sentiment in favor of passing some such bill. The bill in question seeks to bring about this reform by limiting physical contests to a period not exceeding twelve hours in a full day. Under these terms none of the ordinary sports would be affected but it would interfere with those in which men on foot or on bicycles are forced day after day and night after night to grind mechanically around the arena of a foul smelling hall in

such exhausted conditions that their efforts are purely mechanical. There is seldom one of these six-day contests which is not marked by many disgusting and inhuman spectacles. Were it possible to conduct these exhibitions free of brutal features it is hard to see where the true sport comes in. Certainly no brains or particular skill is required and the performance of a man using his legs continuously for six days and nights is at best a stupid one. While this in itself is not sufficient cause for prohibiting such contests Representative Hutt's bill is justified simply and entirely on the ground of the sheer barbarity of such exhibitions.

### RAYMOND LONGEVITY.

Thirty Residents Of The Town  
Have Passed The Three Quarters  
Mark.

In the little town of Raymond about 1100 inhabitants there are about thirty residents, with ages ranging from eighty to ninety-eight years. There are five living and in as good health as is compatible with such extreme age, whose combined ages amount to 471 years: Mrs. Sarah Fisk, 98 years; Mr. John Lindsay Poor, 94; Mrs. Stephen Tilton, 94; Mrs. John Tilton, 92; Mrs. John Smith, 92.

The names and ages of the persons in town who have reached eighty years and more, besides those already mentioned, are Mrs. William Green, 91 years; William Carlton, 89; Mrs. Lucy Batchelder, 89; Samuel Dow, 87; Mrs. William Bartlett, 86; Luther Wason, 86; Mrs. Lorinda Bean, 86; Mrs. Samuel Healey, 86; Mrs. Margaret Prescott, 86; Mrs. Sarah Bartlett, 85; Col. David Griffin, 85; Mrs. Anna Dearborn, 85; Asa K. Poor, 84; Mrs. Jacob Elliott, 84; Mrs. Sarah J. Moar, 84; Eliza Sanborn, 83; T. O. Brown, 82; Havilah D. Canney, 82; Daniel T. Wendell, 81; Mrs. T. O. Brown, 81; Mrs. Caroline Kimball, 80; Mrs. Elijah Sanborn, 80; Josiah S. Whittier, 80. All of these people with the exception of one or two, are enjoying good health. Some of them are exceptionally vigorous, attending to the ordinary duties pertaining to their vocations.

Not only can Raymond boast of these people, who have reached the ages mentioned, but also of a great many others who have reached the age of 70 and more, and living, as some of them express it, "on borrowed time."

### A DARTMOUTH VICTORY.

Hanover, March 3.—Dartmouth defeated Williams at basket ball to-night, 15 to 13.



**PERRY DAVIS' Painkiller**  
Instantly relieves sprains, strains and bruises. Take no substitute.  
25c. and 50c. bottles.

### CEMETERY LOTS CARED FOR AND TUNING DONE.

WITH increased facilities the subscriber is again prepared to take charge and keep in order such lots in any of the cemeteries of the city as may be entrusted to his care. He will also give careful attention to the tuning and grading of them, also to the cleaning of monuments and headstones, and the removal of bodies. In addition to work at the cemeteries he will do tuning and grading in the city at short notice.  
Cemetery lots for sale, also Leam and Tun. Orders left at his residence, corner of Alchard avenue and South street, or by mail, or left with Oliver W. Hamlin, corner to S. B. Fletcher 90 Market street, will receive prompt attention.  
M. J. GRIFFIN.

## Annual Clearance Sale of Men's Suits to close all broken lines.

Extra Quality and Finely Made  
Suits at \$7.75 and \$10.50 in  
Men's Sizes, and a lot of Boys'  
Long Pant Suits at \$5.00, to  
close out before stock ac-  
count.

HENRY PEYSER & SON.



"The square peg in the round hole" figuratively expresses the use of means unsuited to the desired end. A great many people who have been cured of dyspepsia and other diseases of the stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery say: "We tried many medicines with only temporary benefit. It was not until we began the use of 'Golden Medical Discovery' that we found a complete and lasting cure."

\$3,000 FORFEIT will be paid by WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y., if they cannot show the original signature of the individual volunteering the testimonial below, and also of the writers of every testimonial among the thousands which they are constantly publishing, thus proving their genuineness.

"It is with pleasure that I tell you what Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pellets' have done for me," writes Mrs. T. M. Palmer, of Peede, Kaufman Co., Texas. "Two years ago I was taken with stomach and bowel trouble. Everything I ate would put me in distress. I tried two weeks on milk and even that gave me pain. I felt as though I would starve to death. Three doctors attended me—one said I had dyspepsia, two said catarrh of the stomach and bowels. They attended me (one at a time) for one year. I stopped taking their medicine and tried some patent medicine; got no better, and I grew so weak and nervous my heart would flutter. I could not do any kind of work. Now I can eat my food as well as I wish; am gaining in flesh and strength, and can eat anything I want."

Accept no substitute for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the paper covered book, or 31 stamps for the cloth bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

## W. E. Paul RANGES

## PARLOR STOVES

## KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS

Everything to be found in a First-class Kitchen Furnishing Store, such as Tinware (both grades), Enamelled Ware (both grades), Nickel Ware, Wooden Ware, Cutlery, Lamps, Oil Heaters, Carpet Sweepers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Cake Closets, Lunch Boxes, etc.

Many useful articles will be found on the 5c and 10c Counters.

Please consider that in this line will be found some of the

Most Useful and Acceptable Holiday Gifts.

39 to 45 Market Street

OLD PICTURES WANTED of George Washington; also old American historical pictures; high prices paid. Give name of engraver and date of publishing; also any other information appearing on picture. United Publishing House, P. O. Box 751, New York. 1252.6010m

FOR SALE—Carriage, Jobbing and Horse Shoeing Business. A rare chance for a young man to continue. Established about 5 years. Terms liberal, as I am not able to continue in it. Apply to G. J. Greenleaf, back of Post Office. 1252.6010m

INSURANCE—Strong companies and low rates. When placing your insurance re-member the old firm, Riley & George. 1252.6010m

YOU can buy your Sunday's dinner as cheap as at W. H. Kniff's as any place in the city. We make special prices on every Saturday. 1252.6010m

These tiny CAPSULES are superior to Balsam of Capella, Cubes or injections and CURE IN 48 HOURS the same diseases without inconvenience. Sold by all druggists.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS. Pres., Charles E. Whitehouse; Sec., James E. Chickering. Meets first and third Saturdays of each month in Red Men's hall.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION NO. 14. Pres., James H. Cogan; Fin. Sec., W. S. Wright; Treas., Edward Amazeen. Meet in U. V. U. hall every second Thursday of the month.

Professional Cards.

C. D. HINMAN, D. D. S. DENTAL ROOMS, 10 MARKET SQUARE Portsmouth, N. H.

F. S. TOWLE, M. D. 84 State Street, Portsmouth, N. H. Office Hours: 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

W. O. JUNKINS, M. D., Residence, 93 State St. Office, 26 Congress St. Portsmouth, N. H.

## LABOR UNION DIRECTORY

### CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Pres., John T. Mallon;  
Vice Pres., James Lyons;  
Rec. Sec., Francis Quinn.  
Composed of delegates from all the local unions.  
Meets at A. O. H. hall, first and last Thursday of each month.

### FEDERAL UNION.

Pres., Gordon Preble;  
Sec., E. W. Clark.  
Meets in A. O. H. hall second and fourth Fridays of each month.

### TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 422.

Pres., William B. Randall;  
Vice Pres., Harrison O. Hott;  
Rec. Sec., Miss Z. Gertrude Young;  
Sec. Treas., Arthur G. Brewster;  
Sergeant at Arms, Wilbur B. Shaw.  
Meets in Pelree hall second Saturday of each month.

### PAINTERS.

Pres., William T. Lyons;  
Rec. Sec., Charles L. Colson.  
Meets first and third Fridays of each month, in G. A. R. hall.

### COOPER'S UNION.

Pres., Stanton Truman;  
Sec., John Molloy.  
Meets second Tuesday of each month in G. A. R. hall, Daniel street.

### MIXERS AND SERVERS, NO. 308.

Pres., John Harrington;  
Sec., William Dunn.  
Meets in Hibernian hall, first and third Sundays of each month.

### HOD-CARRIERS.

Pres., Frank Bray;  
Sec., Brainard Hersey.  
Meets 38 Market street, first Monday of the month.

### GROCERY CLERKS.

Pres., William Harrison;  
Sec., Walter Staples.  
Meets first and third Thursdays of the month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

### TEAMSTERS UNION.

Pres., John Gorman;  
Sec., James D. Brooks.  
Meets first and third Thursdays in each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

### BARBERS.

Pres., John Long;  
Sec., Frank Ham.  
Meets in Longshoremen's hall, first Friday of each month.

### GRANITE CUTTERS.

Pres., John T. Mallon;  
Sec., James McNaughton.  
Meets third Friday of each month at A. O. H. hall.

### CARPENTERS UNION.

Pres., Frank Dennett;  
Rec. Sec., John Parsons.  
Meets in G. A. R. hall, second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

### LONGSHOREMEN.

Pres., Jere Conly;  
Sec., Michael Layton.  
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

### BOTTLERS.

Pres., Dennis E. Drislane;  
Sec., Eugene Sullivan.  
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Pelree hall, High street.

### BREWERY WORKERS.

Pres., Albert Adams;  
Rec. Sec., Richard P. Fullam;  
Fin. Sec., John Connell.  
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of the month, at 38 Market street.

### BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.

Pres., Charles E. Whitehouse;  
Sec., James E. Chickering.  
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month in Red Men's hall.

### BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION NO. 14.

Pres., James H. Cogan;  
Fin. Sec., W. S. Wright;  
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W. O. JUNKINS, M. D., Residence, 93 State St. Office, 26 Congress St. Portsmouth, N. H.



# ALMOST A FIGHT.

Exciting Scene In The National House.

Democrats Oppose Everything As A Matter Of Principle.

Senator Aldrich Says That His Financial Bill Was Murdered.

Washington, March 3.—Today was a repetition of yesterday in the house. Slowly but surely, through the operation of roll calls, the conference reports were completed and necessary legislation was rounded out.

When at seven o'clock tonight the house took a recess until ten, only two of the conference reports on appropriation bills remained, those on the general deficiency and naval bills.

Democratic opposition did not abate and will continue until congress expires at noon tomorrow.

Just before recess, bedlam broke loose and hot words were exchanged between two members on the floor. A personal encounter was imminent, but was prevented by the intervention of friends.

When the house reassembled, the conferees agreed on the naval appropriation bill.

The final defeat of the Aldrich financial bill in the senate today, came when it was displaced by the Philippine tariff bill. Mr. Aldrich explained his bill in detail to the senate and says that a small number of men deliberately and with malice aforethought murdered it.

One feature of the session was the presence for the first time in two years of representatives from Delaware. The senate now has its full number of ninety.

## ALL ABOUT IT.

Captain Leutz Describes The Troubles On The Maine.

Washington, March 3.—In a detailed report of the troubles with the crew of the battleship Maine while the vessel was lying at Newport News, Capt. Leutz, commander of the vessel, says:

"While the ship was in dry dock, with 650 men on board and few petty officers of experience, we had about the usual trouble with new men.

"The principal cause of the trouble was the situation of the stinks which were out of sight of the ship and about a quarter of a mile away. As small a number of men was allowed on shore at one time as was possible under the circumstances and there was no trouble on the ship.

"The only disturbance was on Saturday afternoon. The dock was partly flooded and the ship could not be taken outside on account of heavy winds. At this time a squad of policemen came toward the ship in charge of three deserters, who had been advertised for.

"When the men neared the vessel, they made the usual play to the galleries by turning upon and attacking the police. The men on board began to cheer at the police and I immediately went to quarters. The disturbance was quelled by the executive officer and the marine guard, the latter going forward and dispersing the men. The trouble was over in a few minutes."

## ON THE LICENSE QUESTION.

Many Vermont Towns And Cities Vote To Legalize The Sale Of Liquor.

Barre, Vt., March 3.—This city voted for license by more than two to one today, at the annual municipal election. It was the first vote on the question of legalizing the sale of liquor and the result was 978 yeas to 359 nays.

## Forty Per Cent. Want License.

White River Junction, Vt., March 3.—Returns from 212 out of 246 cities and towns in the state show that nearly forty per cent. voted for license today, as compared with only thirty per cent. when the state in general voted on the question.

## REQUEST GRANTED.

Admiral Crowninshield Is To Be Placed On The Retired List.

Washington, March 3.—Admiral Crowninshield has presented a request to be permitted to retire from active service in the navy and it was said at the navy department to-

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work."



## GOLD DUST

has done more than anything else to emancipate women from the back-breaking burdens of the household. It cleans everything about the house—pots, pans, dishes, clothes and woodwork. Saves time, money and worry.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, New York, Boston, St. Louis.—Makers of OVAL FAIRY SOAP.

night that Secretary Moody had called Admiral Crowninshield granting the request and expressing regret at the consequent loss to the navy.

## ROME IN GALA DRESS.

Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Of Pope's Coronation Elaborately Celebrated.

Rome, March 3.—From sunrise today all Rome was showing unusual animation and interest in the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the coronation of Pope Leo XIII. This was especially noticeable at the large hotels, which were illuminated as though for a ball. An idea of the number of the people congregating at the vatican could be formed from the fact that it was utterly impossible to get a hack if the vehicle had not been ordered yesterday, especially since it was raining, and by the prices charged for those secured in advance.

The scene on the piazza of St. Peter's was magnificent. Many hundreds of Italian troops in various modern uniforms were assembled there, making a striking contrast to the medieval costumes of the Swiss guard on duty at the bronze doors of the cathedral.

When finally the doors of St. Peter's were opened an almost indescribable struggle occurred, in which all present forgot the rules of politeness and strove hard to reach the interior of the sacred edifice, while on all sides were heard cries of fear and imprecations not very well suited to the spot where a notable religious ceremony was about to begin.

Once inside the cathedral the women who wore lace gowns found them to be much mutilated, and some of the women were carried away fainting. The tribunes were soon crowded to overflowing, and all the best standing places were taken.

Special interest was shown in the innovation introduced in the uniforms of the different detachments of the papal guards. The Swiss guards wore red velvet knee breeches, red silk stockings, black shoes with red soles, burnished steel cuirasses inlaid with gold and steel collars, besides large, white linen collars, starched stiff, falling over their shoulders. The silver-mounted arms of the Swiss guard were also inlaid with gold, and they wore steel helmets with red ostrich plumes, similar to the helmets of the sixteenth century.

The Noble guards wore their new uniforms of bright red.

After an hour of very fatiguing waiting a majestic procession appeared. It was composed of the great dignitaries of the church, the forty-five cardinals present, gorgeous in their red robes, alone making a most characteristic and picturesque group.

## VENEZUELAN INDIGNANT.

Papers Declare That The Germans Are No Better Than Anarchists.

Caracas, March 3.—The Venezuelans are very angry with the Germans on account of the condition of the returned boats. They were badly damaged and one of them contained a dynamite bomb. The papers denounce the Germans as anarchists.

## SOUTH: ELIOT.

South Elliot, Me., March 4.—The death of Mrs. Sally Paul occurred at her home early Tuesday morning. About a week ago she was taken sick with congestion of the

lungs. Several days later she sustained a stroke of paralysis, from the effect of which death resulted. Mrs. Paul was born in Kittery nearly eighty-eight years ago, her maiden name being Shapleigh, and early in life was married to Albert Paul of this town, whose death occurred more than forty years ago. She leaves one son, Augustus Paul, and several nieces and nephews. She has been remarkably vigorous and active and was a great social favorite with both old and young. Until within a few years she was a constant attendant at the Methodist church, when declining health rendered it impossible. Her son and his wife have always resided with her and her loss will be keenly felt.

Mrs. G. Everett Hammond has returned home after a visit of several weeks with relatives in Philadelphia. Capt. Everett J. Paul had the misfortune to sprain his ankle severely while making a jump to board the steamer Queen City, a day or two ago.

Caucuses are now in order. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Cole welcomed a daughter to their home last Sunday.

Miss Ella A. Dams went to Sanford Tuesday.

S. Reeve is showing fine samples of wall papers and taking orders for the Alfred Peets company.

The John F. Hill grange gives a supper at the town hall on Thursday evening.

Charles J. Wool was in town on business Monday.

Daniel Card of Dover Point is visiting relatives in town.

Mrs. William Fernald of Kittery is to have a house with modern improvements built on Bolt Hill road. Frank Donnell of Kittery is the builder and it is to be ready for occupancy in July.

Work is to be commenced at once, so it is reported, on the houses of Alfred Spinney and Benjamin Bowden.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Nelson of Portsmouth were calling on relatives in town Monday.

## YORK.

York, Me., March 4.

The public schools are closed for a two weeks' vacation.

Principal Haynes of the High school, with his family, has gone to Kennebunkport to pass part of the vacation.

Mrs. Hartley Mason has returned to her home at York Harbor.

Mrs. Sarah E. Schofield of Belfast is the guest of Mrs. Emily Baker.

William Keene has taken a position with the York Harbor Brick company. He will have charge of the engines in the dry kiln.

Dr. Charles Barrell of Boston and Dr. Mary Barrell of Worcester, Mass., were called home on account of the illness of their mother, Mrs. C. C. Barrell.

Ernest Sewall has taken a position as carpenter at Western, Mass., where he will soon go to work on the new block being erected by E. B. and S. T. Blaisdell.

The Ladies' circle and social of the First Congregational church last evening was a very enjoyable affair. Supper was served at the usual time, after which a musical and literary program was given. A guessing contest on books and authors formed an attractive part of the program.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Easily cured. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief, permanent cure. At any drug store, 50 cents.

# PUBLIC HEARING.

House Railroad Committee Listens To Arguments

Representatives Of Two Railroad Companies Present Their Cases

Legislature Disposes Of Much Business In Regular Session.

Concord, March 3.—The house at noon today passed the act to incorporate the Uncanoonuc Incline Railway and Development company. It was opposed by Representatives George Pattee and George I. Eaton of Goffstown. Mr. Eaton moved an amendment to provide that the trolley company might have the privilege of crossing any highway and of running in and along any highway wherever private land is not available for the purpose, without, in the opinion of the selectmen, causing unreasonable damage to such private land. The amendment was opposed by Representatives Shoshon, Donahue and Chase of Manchester, Buzzell of Nashua, who was a member of the railroad sub-committee that inspected the proposed route, and by General Buckley of Lancaster, who quoted the law on highways. When the amendment was voted down by a viva voce vote, Mr. Pattee of Goffstown called for a division.

Comparatively few members stood up in favor of the amendment, among them being Mr. Remick, Winston, Churchill and Mr. Whiteaker, and almost the whole house arose against the Goffstown brother. The Uncanoonuc bill goes now to the senate.

The house adopted a resolution presented by Mr. Remick of Littleton asking the committee on apportionment to report a sample bill on a basis of the valuation of New Hampshire railroad stocks, such as was adopted by the apportionment committee of 1899, in order that the house may compare that basis with the basis set forth in the present apportionment bill, which has just been returned to the house from the senate.

The house passed without a dissenting voice the bill to establish a state sanatorium for consumptives.

In the senate the bill to incorporate the Goff's Falls, Litchfield and Hudson Street railway company was referred to the committee on railroads.

The senate referred to the committee on fisheries and game the house bill to provide for a bounty on hedgehogs.

The committee on canals, bridges and canals in the senate reported the act to provide for a more economical and practical expenditure of money appropriated by the state for the care and construction of highways. It was passed under a suspension of the rules, on motion of Senator Keyes.

The house railroad committee gave a public hearing tonight on the bill designed to legalize the action of the New Hampshire Traction company and its component companies. W. W. Miller of New York, an officer of the Traction company, submitted an elaborate printed statement of the company's business. Moorfield Story of Boston, Samuel W. Emery of Portsmouth and Harry G. Sargent of Concord appeared as counsel for the Traction company and Frank S. Streeter of Concord represented the Boston and Maine railroad.

Mr. Streeter argued that the Traction company was over capitalized to the extent of \$2,000,000. This was denied by counsel for the Traction company, who declared that the outstanding indebtedness was not in excess of the value of the road's business.

## TO GET KRAG JORGENSENS.

Washington, March 3.—Gen. Crozier, chief of ordnance, has made the preliminary arrangements for arming the entire militia force of the United States with Krag Jorgensen muskets.

## The Surest Remedy is Allen's Lung Balsam

It never fails to cure a SIMPLE COLD, HEAVY COLD, and all BRONCHIAL TROUBLES. Large Bottles \$1.00. Medium Size 50c. Small or Trial Size 25c. Endorsed by all who have tried it.



GREAT ENGLISH MELODRAMA.

In speaking of the great English melodrama Saved From the Sea, the Philadelphia Bulletin makes this comment: "It is a powerful melodrama, with many stirring scenes, and the applause showered upon the performance was evidence of its success." The scenes in the prison yard and the condemned cell were thrilling in the extreme. The play, with all of the scenery and other accessories which have made it famous throughout the largest cities of the country, will be seen at Music hall next Friday night, and the promise is held forth that it will overshadow any previous attempts at melodramatic production in this city. The story is a strong one, dealing with the fisher folk of England to a certain extent, with a mixture of other characters sufficient to lighten the whole. It is not at all seriousness, this Saved From the Sea, as there are comedy touches and scenes introduced which, in connection with some of the odd characters brought before the public, keep the audience in roars of laughter at times.

## A RETURN DATE.

A rich treat awaits the patrons of minstrelsy at Music hall next Saturday afternoon and evening, when the Quinlan & Wall Imperial Minstrels will appear there again. True, this is their inaugural season, but the organization is owned and directed by Dan Quinlan and Jimmy Wall, who are strongly entrenched behind the savings and experience of fifteen years as performers, originators and managers. It has managerial munificence, which accounts for its meteoric merit. It made a great hit here last week.

## FOXY GRANDPA ON THE STAGE.

No one who reads the Sunday newspapers needs to be introduced to Foxy Grandpa, that jolly old gentleman whose face, with those of his two mischievous grandsons, has been caricatured and his pranks exploited in cartoons for a year or more. Now the three have been lifted out of the funny pages of the newspapers and instilled with life. In other words, thanks to R. Melville Baker, the author, and Manager William A. Brady, the producer, Foxy Grandpa, a musical "snap-shot," is one of the novelties of the dramatic season. It will have its presentment here at Music hall next Tuesday evening. While taking the funny cartoons as the foundation principle for his play, Mr. Baker has not restricted himself to them alone, but has put the jovial old gentleman and his boys into all manner of droll situations, besides introducing a lot of original music, which has the merit of being both catchy and reminiscent. Joseph Hart plays the leading role, that of Foxy Grandpa, with Carrie De Mar, another prime favorite, as his private secretary. An important and decidedly attractive feature will be the chorus of twenty-five beautiful girls, with well-trained voices. In the matter of a chorus, according to all accounts, Mr. Brady has cornered the New York market, with the result that his feminine galaxy includes a bevy of veritable American beauties.

## ARISTOCRATIC LIFE'S ODDITIES.

Miss Amelia Bingham's company in Clyde Fitch's new play, The Climbers, which had a remarkably successful run at the Bijou theatre, New York, last season, will be presented at Music hall soon. In The Climbers Mr. Fitch has contributed a satirical picture of New York life of today. The oddity of the funeral openings with the actors robed in the deepest mourning, and the revelation in the first act of a side of aristocratic life in our great cities is shown in an unconventional manner that the attention of the audience is immediately riveted. The remaining acts treat the auditors to even more unusual phases of theatrical art. The Climbers will be presented here with the original scenic and sartorial appointments and will employ a company of America's best players, including John Kellard, William Pascoe, Fred W. Peters, George W. Stevens, Malcolm Duncan, George Kinard, Harold Herben, Carl St. Aubyn, John Loftus, Edward Chenoweth, Master Harry Wright, Marguerite St. John, Maud Turner Gordon, Elizabeth Barry, Marion Berg, Maud Ream Barry,

**CASCARA QUININE**  
CURES COLDS IN 24 HOURS.  
CURES LAGRIFFE IN 3 DAYS.  
NO BETTER REMEDY KNOWN FOR HEADACHE.  
35 TABLETS FOR 25 CENTS.  
BE SURE TO GET HILLS. IT IS THE ONLY GENUINE.

Lilla Vance, Charlotte N. Weston and Lillian Wright. The engagement is limited to one night only.

## SUNK BY A COLLISION.

The fishing schooner Charles W. Parker, Capt. Mackay, of Cape Porpoise, Me., while inward bound from the fishing grounds on Tuesday, was sunk off Castle island by the Boston fishing schooner Angelina, Capt. Lyle, outward bound for Provincetown. The captain and crew of the Charles W. Parker were saved.

This is the same schooner that sank at Gervish island about a year ago and was raised and repaired at Kittery Point.

## MARCH.

The pussy-willow and the hazel know. The bluebird and the robin, what sings true: I trust to such and let the whippers go. Bravo! Bluff March; I swing my hat to you.

—John Vance Cheney.

## INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue collections for this district, which comprises Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, for the month ending February 28, were \$32,655.19. For the corresponding month in 1902 they were \$41,818.83, showing a decrease of \$9,163.74.

## Cash Talks

EXTRACT from REPORT (1902) of REVERE STEEPLECHASE, a permanent amusement at Revere Beach, Mass.

### RECEIPTS.

June	\$8,068.28
July	12,550.64
August	13,104.24
Sept. (10 days)	4,606.92

\$38,332.08

Expenditures	16,507.21
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Net profits \$21,824.87

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# PIGS AND SKIMMILK.

How a Discerning Man Seized an Opportunity and Won Out.

A few years ago there was a traveling man for a big Chicago dry goods house who got tired of being on the road all the time. He longed for the comforts of home, but he had not money enough to go into business for himself in the city. After studying the matter over for some time he concluded to go to farming. He was brought up on a farm and wanted to get back to the land. He had money enough to make a payment on a farm, and he concluded he did not care for wealth if he could have a home of his own. He was willing to work hard if he could only be with his wife and family all the time.

Looking about, he found a farm in the dairy district of Illinois that could be bought cheaply. The farm was in pretty bad shape, but it was a farm, and our friend had a great deal of faith in his ability to dig a living out of that particular piece of land.

So he began life over again as a farmer. He liked pigs and began breeding them in a small way. One day he was over at the creamery near his place and heard some dairy farmer say he didn't know what to do with his skimmilk. It did not pay to feed it to calves, for he could sell them as soon as they were old enough to kill for veal for a good high price, and, besides that, he didn't want to bother with a lot of calves.

Now, our friend believed in taking farm papers and keeping up with the times. He had read that skimmilk is about as good a thing for pigs as can be given them, and he asked this man what he would sell his skimmilk for. The dairyman named 10 cents the hundred as the going price, and a bargain was made. It soon got noticed about the vicinity that there was a man there who wanted skimmilk, and before long our friend was driving over to the creamery to get two barrels of skimmilk every day.

His pigs thrived so wonderfully on the skimmilk diet that they sold for more than the market price, and presently he was breeding pure bred pigs and getting a high price for them. The writer of this article in Dairy and Creamery bought one from him once that was only eleven months old and paid more than \$50 for it, and a little mate of this pig sold the same day for \$87, for the pig breeder had an auction, and men came from a long distance to buy his stock, so wide had become its fame.

That was several years ago, and this man is still buying skimmilk at the creamery and producing prize winning and long priced pigs. He merely took advantage of his opportunity and has practically made a fortune from his farm, and skimmilk has been a considerable factor in his success.



Goats do not interfere with the pasturing of cattle or sheep, as the Angora is a browser and not a grazer, says W. C. Bailey, the California breeder. Some of the central cattle breeders have discovered that a few goats in a cattle pasture will keep weeds and brush down and the fence line clean and that they make their winter living out of the excess of food which the cattle leave.

Far be it from the mind of any goat breeder that the Angora has come to take the place of cattle or sheep. His mission in thickly settled regions is to keep the farm in proper condition for other live stock, and in the millions of acres of brush ridden territory he will act as the forerunner of other branches of the live stock industry.

He is not a creature of the whim of speculation, brought from distant Turkey to induce the American public to part with its hard earned lucre, but he is a money maker, and when the American live stock breeder prepares proper place for the right kind of Angoras he need feel no hesitancy in stocking with these silver fleeced brush destroyers. They are an American institution, and they have come to stay.

**Champion Angora Doe.**  
The champion Angora doe shown at the Kansas City goat show was bred by Landrum & Son and sold to Wyatt Carr, Collins, Mo., for \$400.



**What Goats Will Eat.**  
I need to think that no stock could eat "deer's tongue" or narrow leaf plantain, says a writer in Pacific Home-Head, but some of my goats are off the heads, just before it ripened, of all they could get at, and they seem to relish the well cured dog fennel in hay and also eat considerable fern even when grass is plenty. In digging post holes one February some "old man in the ground" was stirred up with the spade and thrown out where goats could get at it. Two fine does ate a little of it (I saw the prints of their teeth on it) and died in about two days, although we gave one sweet milk and raw eggs and when that did not help—in six hours—lard. I think they will not often eat it, as they had a chance before, but none since then.

**Good Feed For Hogs.**  
Corn, oats, sorghum, alfalfa, sweet potatoes and Jerusalem artichokes are all good food for hogs, and hogs are good things to have for sale. And, furthermore, these are all exempt from the ravages of the boll weevil. These are facts worthy the consideration of our farmers. Farm and Ranch.

**Pig Pointers.**  
There is nothing that will turn the wastes of the farm into money faster than growing pigs.  
Don't kick the hogs for rushing around you for their meals. It is your own fault. If you would feed them as you should, you would not be in such a hurry. If you must kick, give yourself a good big job for not feeding better.



Indubitably one of the most pleasing earnestness of the horse's future popularity is the increasing demand for him which exists in the larger cities among the class of men which if not actually always at leisure has more or less time each week which it can devote to driving and riding, says Breeder's Gazette. There is hardly a driving or riding club in the whole country the membership of which is not at high water mark, and this membership is not confined by any means to the class of men described. Many men working on salary are now able to keep horses, and naturally they try to obtain those animals from which the most pleasure may be had. There are not really fast horses enough to go around such a vast array of buyers. If there were, many of the purchasers would not be able to pay the price. But just at present all seem to be satisfied, and the arrangements that are being made by such clubs for the coming season are far ahead of any previously contemplated. Wealth in the United States is becoming more solid. Most of the men who have money now will probably always have money, and it is safe to say if they have that they will have horses too. Automobiles and all such dangerous things to the contrary notwithstanding, the position of the horse is much better assured than ever.

**A Fine Percheron Stallion.**  
This fine Percheron stallion, Abraham (31,143), was imported by Taylor &



Jones, Williamsport, Ill. The picture is reproduced from Breeder's Gazette.

**Prepare For a Depression.**  
The horse industry is riding on the crest of a wave of prosperity whose height may in a few years be measured by a fall, says Live Stock World.

High values, such as are now current, always induce farmers to breed on a more extensive scale, and as a result we may expect the market to be glutted a few years hence. Possibly new outlets may be found for the surplus, but it is doubtful.

The best way to fight off a season of depression is to raise only high class stock. It is a noticeable fact that when a surplus does accumulate the great bulk of it is made up of nondescript stuff that really has no market value, and, while prices of the choice kinds fluctuate to a lower level in periods of depression, it is seldom, if ever, that they drop to a point where breeding is attended by a loss.

**Care of Mare in Foal.**

Mares in foal may be worked up to the time of foaling provided they are worked carefully and not called on to travel over plowed ground, although they may be used for plowing, nor in deep mud, nor where it is slippery, as on ice, nor at pulling heavy loads. In other words, take pains to use them at slow, moderate work under the best conditions, says Professor F. P. Roberts of Cornell university. Usually they do better if kept at light work than if they are allowed to stand in the stable. If the mare foals later in the season, she may be turned out to pasture, where she will get considerable exercise and succulent food, which tend to greatly minimize the pain of parturition. If she is kept at light work, which is recommended, take pains to see that she has some succulent food.

Mangels or beets are good; carrots are better than either of them. If none of these can be secured, small, unsalable apples or potatoes may be fed in limited quantities. Lacking these, feed plenty liberally of scalded bran, salt regularly, and take care to furnish all the water the mare will drink. If the solid voidings are watched, the mare's bowels are constipated or normal. If constipated, take special pains to feed some of the foods mentioned above in order to keep her bowels normal.

**Division of Interests.**  
We do not believe in a division of interests among the breeders of any breed of live stock, says Stockman and Farmer. Many breeds have too many registry associations for their own good. They are less able and less influential because they are so divided. Therefore we regret that the breeders of Percheron horses are not pulling together. Division is surely to their detriment, and it should be the last resort when all other means of satisfactory adjustment of their differences have failed. They can better afford to sink some things than to become divided.

**Horse Notes.**

A gentle, kind horse will nearly always be found to have a broad forehead.

Attend to the feed of the work horses just as carefully as to the meals of their drivers.

Make a horse's quarters just as comfortable as possible, thereby giving it the full benefit of its rest.

# CLASSIFICATION OF HORSES.

Standard Adopted by United States Association of Expert Judges.

The United States Association of Expert Judges of Horses gives the following classification which represents their market classes. The greatest difficulties in judging horses are a proper classification and correct standards. Heretofore there have been no standards adopted for the various classes and only a very imperfect classification.

The horses in America today can all be arranged in the following clearly defined and distinct classes—viz, the racers, including both standard bred and thoroughbred. The former is developing along two lines—viz, the racer and the roadster. The merits of the latter division will be determined in the show ring and the former on the track.

The roadster is distinguished more for speed, stamina and endurance than for beauty. While he must show breeding, he may in a sense be angular and bony, but tough and hardy; strong and clean and a trifle rough, but thoroughly on to his business and able to go his route. Every feature about the horse should show a clear cut, giving hard finish, which indicates durability. This type lacks the fullness and symmetry that are characteristic of the carriage horse. The typical roadster may be said to be about 13.2 hands and weigh about 1,000 pounds. The formation is narrow in front, deep chested, wide on loin and very muscular in the quarters.

The distinguishing features of the carriage horse are its symmetry, action and beauty. In contrast with the roadster the carriage horse is smooth and symmetrical. The smoothness should be due to the plumpness of the muscles over the parts. In the carriage type the head should be comparatively small and lean, clean cut in every feature; medium long, thin, pointed ear; long, arched neck—the longer the better—and curved gracefully; sloping shoulders, short back, strong but smooth coupling, a long, high croup and well set tail, the nearer on a line with the backbone the better; this is very important; body round and plump and limbs clean cut, cordy and flat, with well formed and durable feet; high, free, bold and frictionless action. The ideal carriage horse is the embodiment of style, action, beauty, grace, symmetry and manners. Sixteen hands, 1,200 pounds, is the ideal size.

The coacher has more size, more staidness and strength, but less action, grace and beauty, than the carriage horse, but by his lofty, majestic style and stately bearing he commands universal admiration. The ideal size is 16½ hands and 1,400 pounds weight.

The draft horse is characterized by his weight and conformation. Being strictly a utility horse, strength and durability are first considerations. Everything else is secondary. As to size, the typical draft horse is one-fourth larger than the roadster or carriage horse. He is much heavier in proportion to his height than the other classes and much shorter joined proportionately, with steeper shoulders and pasterns. The ideal draft horse may be said to be low, long and broad, being 16½ hands and weighing 1,800 pounds.

## HINTS FOR THE FEEDER

Beet pulp contains 90 per cent of water. The 10 per cent of solid matter is chiefly crude fiber, which is largely indigestible by sheep, although excellent for cattle. The indigestibility of the pulp by sheep is due to the water in it and as well to its acid condition at the time it is fed, says American Sheep Breeder. The indigestible part of it amounts to 10 per cent, but as this is combined with a large quantity of water and is generally sour when fed it causes excessive action of the bowels by which much of the nutriment is carried off undigested. The safe way is to avoid feeding it to excess and provide some other food with it which is rich in protein. Alfalfa thus makes the best addition to it for feeding sheep, especially when it is in the form of hay, the dry fodder acting as a reduction of the excess of water in it. Cattle can be fed more easily on sloppy food than sheep can, and the acidity of it does not affect cattle as it does sheep. However, if the ration is kept in due proportion and other feed is added which contains sufficient fat (which is wholly wanting in this pulp) sheep may be fed profitably on it. Bran or screenings which contain a considerable quantity of fat will make a useful addition to the pulp. But, on the whole, this pulp is better suited to cattle than to sheep.

**The Oat the King of Grains.**  
The oat is the king of all grains for horses and equally good for cattle, hogs and fowls, but as a feed for cattle it is usually considered too expensive except in small quantities to balance rations. For horses no grain can compare with it. Oats practically yield two crops—a crop of winter pasture and a crop of grain—and are off the ground early enough for a summer crop of something else. All over the southwestern grain growing region the oat crop is very promising, and we are very glad.—Farm and Ranch.

**Shredded Fodder.**

I have for several years fed shredded fodder to cattle, mules and horses with increasing confidence. Aside from its greater convenience I consider it worth double as much for feed and manure as fed the old way. The corn I feed to cattle is ground, grain, cob and husk, in a cast iron mill run by same farm engine used for shredding. I have used this mill for twelve years, and it seems about as good as ever.—J. D. Clardy in American Agriculturist.



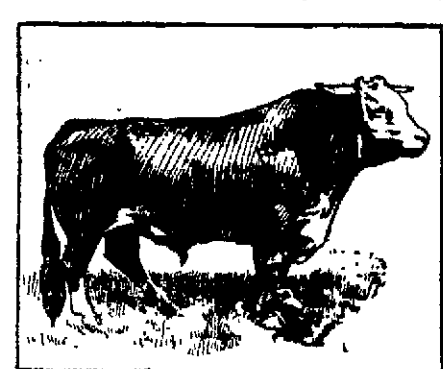
A welcome bit of news is that the British government is now prepared to go ahead with its scheme of exporting 100,000 head of heifers from Texas and the southwest generally to South Africa. It will be remembered, says Breeder's Gazette, that when the Boer rebellion came to an end the British government stated that it would supply the stock wherever it was required to look the situation over, with power to act as they saw fit, but with instructions that all contracts entered into should be subject to experimentation. Thereupon some 500 grade Hereford and Shorthorn heifers were bought in Texas at a figure which seemed high at the time, it being almost equal to what steers of the age would have realized. All these heifers were in calf to registered bulls of the breed of which they were grades. The 500 in calf heifers were shipped from New Orleans to Durban and by degrees driven up country. Then sight was here lost of them for months. Now comes the news that the rest of the contract is to be filled at once and that the cattle are not only actually being shipped from Texas points to New Orleans, but that the British agents say there is no saying how many more may be taken up to 500,000 or 750,000 head. The heifers, mostly two-year-olds carrying first calves, stood the journey to South Africa well, had their calves in good shape and when the fat and lusty youngsters began to career around the authorities thought they were good enough; hence they ordered the contract completed. It is a good purchase if the Texas herd masters can reasonably supply 500,000 high grade heifers without scrimping themselves. The price allowed is \$5 a head.

**Hornless Feeders.**

For a number of years feeders have been paying a premium of about 10 cents per hundredweight for dehorned steers because they did that much better in the feed lot. This year feeder buyers are making a greater difference than ever between horned and hornless cattle. In Omaha, which is at this season the greatest feeder market, they are paying fully 25 cents per hundredweight more for dehorned steers than for others of the same quality. The horned steer has about had his day in the feed lot of the skillful feeder, says National Stockman. Naturally polled or dehorned cattle are wanted. Some feeders prefer one kind and some the other, but none of them wants horns.

**Pelae Winning Hereford Bull.**

This bull, Percy (70,397), is five years old and weighs 2,100 pounds in good condition. He is owned by D. H. Thompson.



ley & Sons of Anroostock county, Me., and the past year won first at Bangor and at Presque Isle fairs.—American Agriculturist.

**Cattle to the South.**

The older states of the south are turning their attention to cattle. Louisiana and Mississippi stock farmers have found that there is money in well bred cattle, and they are riding themselves of scrubs and getting herds of good stock. With alfalfa and other forage crops they find it as easy and cheap to raise a good beef as a thin flank fence jumper.—Fort Worth Daily Live Stock Reporter.

**Clipped Oats.**

In reply to an inquiry C. B. Lane of the New Jersey experiment station says that so called "clipped oats" on the market are oats, originally of light weight, which have been passed through a machine that clips off the tips, thus increasing the weight per bushel. The process is not a new one, but the proportion of clipped oats on the market has considerably increased during the past few years. As the price of oats is largely determined by the weight per bushel, the process pays well. Oats that are of good color, of light weight, may be increased in weight several pounds per bushel by clipping. They can thus be placed in a higher class in the trade and command a better price. It is estimated that one-third of the oats used in New Jersey are clipped.

**Sacrificing Pastures.**

There are many things that we do not value until they are gone, and one of them is a good blue grass pasture, says Stockman and Farmer. Some of those who plowed up their old sod last year to get a corn crop to feed cattle are already repenting. They have neither the grass nor the corn, as the cattle road to the corn market has proved a very rough one. A long established blue grass pasture is too rare and too good a thing to be sacrificed. It should be disturbed only because there is no other way to avoid it and farm profitably. One of our greatest needs in this country is to know more about pastures—how to get, to improve and to keep them. Then we would better appreciate their value and not hastily turn down something that it takes a generation to bring back.

Keep the pigs growing if you have to buy feed to do it.

# LAMBS MUST BE FAT.

Whatever Pays if Half Done, Pays Better if Thoroughly Done.

It is somewhat remarkable to notice what a number of half fat lambs find their way to the Chicago market these days, says Wool Markets and Sheep. Such a state of affairs should not exist. Putting half fat lambs on the market in mistake for fat ones is one sure way of throwing profit to the winds, for it is in the latter half of the feeding process that the profits lie. Half fat mutton or lamb is very inferior in quality as compared to the ripe article, it being decidedly tougher and insipid. Sending a load of fat lambs to a commission house with the idea of expecting it to remit market topping returns for them is scarcely a fair proposition. A farmer that would expect large profits from a field of corn cut in a half ripe state or condition would be adjudged a lunatic, and we are almost tempted to say the lamb feeder that would market his lambs in a similar condition is little less so. Lambs should be put on the market either as fat lambs or as feeders. There should be no intermediate stage. True, through unforeseen circumstances and sometimes poor calculations the feeder occasionally finds himself short of feed and dislikes the idea of buying additional foodstuffs where to put the finishing touches on his lambs. Again, he may run short of money, but this should not be any excuse for his sending his lambs to market in an unfinished condition, as reliable commission houses are always ready to advance him money on his lambs and give him such treatment as becomes business men. True, there are those in the commission business that may "pinch" where they have the chance, but then they are the kind that do not long remain in the commission business. The shipper will get every cent as much for his consignments to the reliable commission house that has advanced him the money where to finish his lambs as he would if he were under no obligation to some. Of course the usual customs consistent with conservative banking must be reckoned with. One thing certain is that if it pays to feed a bunch of lambs into a half fat condition it pays considerably more to finish them even if financial aid has to be sought to bring about the desired results.

**Feeding Value of Johnson Grass.**

A Texas correspondent writes to the Breeder's Gazette:

"What is the feeding value of Johnson grass hay and at what stage of growth should it be cut? How does it compare with millet and sorghum for feed?"

Charles E. Bessey of the Nebraska experiment station makes this answer:

This is one of the fairly nutritious grasses, but it is not among the very best, like Kentucky blue grass or the clovers. It ranks with timothy and orchard grass. As it works up into hay more easily it is better than millet for that purpose and for many reasons is to be preferred to sorghum unless we take into account the seeds which in millet and sorghum are very nutritious. As this is a coarse stemmed grass it should be cut as early as possible—that is, when in the first stages of full flowering.

It must be remembered that in the south Johnson grass is very tenacious and when once established is hard to eradicate. As I have said elsewhere, it is a stayer, and it "stays put" and will give any man a good deal of trouble who wishes to get rid of it. It is a good grass for pasture and hay, but it is hard to get out of the ground if you want to use the field for some other crop.



**SHEEP HUSBANDRY**

While lamb feeding in Colorado has been heavily cut down for the present on account of abnormal conditions, the industry is by no means permanently injured, and with good prices the coming spring we will see a general return to the business. There are plenty of stock sheep being held throughout the state, and the farmers and breeders will not allow a shortage of a crop for a single year to affect them for any length of time. Practically most of the feeders who usually handle several thousand Mexican sheep every winter have quit the game, and as a result barely 25 per cent of last year's number of fed sheep are being fitted for market this season. The shortage of alfalfa has been the chief factor that brought about this state of affairs, but the recent low prices paid at the markets have accentuated it to no little degree. One prominent feeder recently said that were he guaranteed \$5 for his lambs and could get his feeding stock at \$1 a head he could not afford to feed. This is exaggerating the condition a little perhaps, but serves to demonstrate why feeders have discontinued operations this winter.—Denver Field and Farm.

**Sheep on the Farm.**

A small flock of sheep can be profitably kept on any farm where sheep killing dogs do not too much abound. Where few, just as where there are many kept, they should be of some recognized breed whose proclivity is for fine wool or fine mutton, or for both wool and mutton, as the farmer may choose. The dual purpose sheep will generally prove the most satisfactory, and there are such that will yield a heavy fleece of good wool and leave a carcass that will make from 75 to 100 pounds of excellent mutton, which when properly butchered ought to bring from \$6 to \$8. There is no live stock, except goats, that can be grown at so little cost as sheep, and there is no animal that exerts so good an influence on the farm as destroyers of weeds and fertilizers of the soil.



# Bowser Is Angelic

He Comes Home in a Seraphic Mood and Confesses He's a "Kicker." Then Has a Serious Relapse

(Copyright, 1902, by C. B. Lewis.)

MR. BOWSER had come home with a "good streak" on. All his friends get them at intervals. They get to thinking things over and decide it is time to make a change for the better, and they come home with a more or less angelic look on their faces. Mr. Bowser's look on this occasion was soft and ripe and balm, and even before he had taken off his overcoat he gave Mrs. Bowser a kiss and observed:

"Well, dear, I hope you haven't been lonesome today. I hurried home as fast as I could."

Mrs. Bowser was not benumbed. She knew all his moods and was prepared for anything between the angelic and the desperate. She returned his kiss and said it was good of him, and when he put his arm around her to go down to dinner she slipped a bit to remind him of his courtly days. The cook had had trouble with the store, and the butcher and the greener had been late, and the dinner reserved no praise. Nevertheless, Mr. Bowser was pleased to say that Delmoise couldn't have furnished a better one, and his words so frustrated the cook, that she cut her thumb and decided to stir for a raise of wages. When dinner was over, Mr. Bowser sat down to his cigar and look-

does not require any great art to flop a mattress off a bed. A farmer's hired man can do it after two or three lessons. Mr. Bowser had removed a hundred mattresses in his time, and after looking at this one from all sides he suddenly seized it by the roots, as it were, gave it a flip and a twist and landed it on the floor.

"The idea of sending up a man!" he exclaimed as he pushed up his sleeves and reached out for the springs. "And the idea of my getting mad about!"

The two foot slats fell down, the springs made a sudden dive, and Mr. Bowser's shins brought up against something hard. It was not a railroad sandwich. He stepped back and was about to begin a speech when Mrs. Bowser looked in and queried:

"How are you getting along, dear?"

"Beautifully, and you can't help any," he replied as the red spread clear back to his collar button.

She retreated, and he spat on his hands and surveyed the springs from six different directions. It finally and suddenly occurred to him to drop the other slats and let the springs fall to the floor, and he was rubbing his hands when Mrs. Bowser looked in again.

"Just a little scheme of my own," chuckled Mr. Bowser. "I think I could give some of these furniture men a



"ARE YOU GETTING ALONG ALL RIGHT, DEAR?" SHE ASKED.

ed around the room in a tender way and remarked:

"If there's anything more pleasant than this, I would like to see it. My pity goes out to the man without a home."

"I am glad you like your home," replied Mrs. Bowser, though at the same time she wondered if he would hold out during the evening.

"Of course I like my home and what makes it the home it is? It's my little wife, and I want to give you a big kiss for being the angel you are. If you were to die and go away from me, I wouldn't care to live another day. Won't you give your old hunk a hug?"

Mrs. Bowser blushed and joked, and the penitent Mr. Bowser continued:

"I was thinking things over today. I'm an old kicker, and I know it, and I want you to forgive me. Nobody but a wretch would rail out at you as I do at times and threaten to get a divorce and all that. At such times you ought to hire a man to kick me around the block."

"I have no fault to find with you. All husbands get out of temper at times. It is good of you to say that, my dear, and you hear me when I say that. If I ever act up again I hope the world will turn out and ride me on a rail. Is there any work I can do around the house this evening?"

"I hardly think so. There is a bedstead upstairs I'd like taken down, but I was going to ask you to send up a man from the furniture store."

"What's the matter with my doing the work? I haven't anything particular to do for the next few minutes. It's no use in fooling around a week to get somebody up here and pay him \$2 for a quarter of an hour's work. I'll do it and give you the \$2."

"You are real good, Mr. Bowser, but it's hard work tugging bedsteads around, and you'll—"

"I'll get mad and blame you, you mean?"

"Yes."

"Never made a bigger mistake in your life. You haven't seen me mad in ten years, and I'm not the sort of husband to blame my wife for what I do myself. What put such an absurd notion into your head?"

"Hahn! you just as soon send up a man!"

"Not if the court knows herself. I feel just like wrestling with something heavy, and I'll make the change before you can count a hundred."

"And you won't blame me?"

"Blame you, my dear! When did I ever blame you for anything? And what can I blame you for, even if I was that sort of hyena? You bet I won't blame you or anybody else, and you'll be \$2 ahead of the game. Kiss me again, little one."

Mr. Bowser whistled a merry air as he took off his coat and cuffs and proceeded upstairs. The bedstead was ready to be taken down. The first thing was to remove the mattress. It

pointer or two on handling bedsteads. There is the right way and wrong way, the same as in handling a kicking cow or a balky mule. You needn't do any worrying, my dear."

"Well, don't get all heated up, and don't lose your temper."

There were seventeen different ways to take down a bedstead. It was some time before Mr. Bowser discovered any of these ways. It suddenly flashed upon him that the ends of the rails lifted up. He lifted. No go. He tugged. Something wobbled. He kicked. Both ends of the rail came out at once, and, without any particular object in view, Mr. Bowser plunged forward and sprang on the mattress.

"Now, by the great horn spoon, but I will do somebody or something a mortal injury!" he howled as he kicked out in every direction. "The idea that a freeborn citizen of these United States can't take down an infernal old bedstead in his own house without being insulted and degraded is enough!"

It was a wooden bedstead. A brass bedstead is a passive piece of machinery unless aroused, while a wooden one is always maliciously aggressive and waiting to cripple somebody for life. Mr. Bowser hauled off and gave the footboard a kick. It wasn't any such kick as a mule with a hind leg fourteen feet long could give, but just an ordinary fat man's kick, with a good deal of mad behind it. The intention was to smash the whole bedstead into toothpicks, and knock down the hall partition, but it didn't pan out. Mr. Bowser was leaning against the wall holding his kicking foot high in air and gasping for breath when Mrs. Bowser looked in and kindly asked:

"Are you getting along all right, dear?"

He looked at her a long time in silence. His face had a chloride of lime color, his ears were working vigorously, and it was evident that he was boiling within.

"Mrs. Bowser! he whispered as he jumped over and glared into her eyes like a long suffering animal brought to bay. "You know how this thing would result, and you deliberately put up a job to get revenge on me!"

"Why, Mr. Bowser, I warned you at the dinner table!"

"Never did!—never! You got the thing all planned before I had home. If you want to murder me, and it seems that you do, why not shoot me in my sleep?"

"How can you talk so? I told you you'd get mad and—"

"I'm not mad, Mrs. Bowser! I've simply got my eyes opened at last. No further words are necessary. The limit has been reached. I am now going to the library to look over certain papers and arrange matters as quietly as possible, and I must not be disturbed. My lawyer will probably consult with your lawyer tomorrow, and the divorce will be arranged for without scandal. Good night, woman—good night!"

M. QUAD.

## Story of the Cadi and the Citizen

One morning as the Cadi had opened court to dispense justice with as liberal a hand as if it didn't cost over 10 cents a pound a Citizen stepped forward and tearfully said:

"O thou son of wisdom, I want mine own and no more. A feller in this town owes me four plunks and refuses to settle up." He is, even threatened to put a head on me if I don't him again!"

"My subjects must not treat one another thus," said the Cadi as his face grew stern. "He who contracts a just debt must pay it, even though he sells the shirt off his back. By what name is this shirker and reviler known?"

"He is called Green, and he is in the ice business, O Cadi!"

"What! A man in the ice business refusing to pay his honest dues! It seems incredible. Hast made no mistake about Mr. Green?"

"None whatever, O Cadi! He owes me \$4, and he will not pay."

"Then I will make him eat a ton of his own ice, and it shall be honest weight at that! Thou canst spread the news that I will do this. By the way, what is your name and business?"

"I am called Consolidated, O Cadi, and I run a gas plant."

"And the ice man owes you for gas consumed?"

"That is the indebtedness. See! Here is the bill. I knew that you were a just man and would see me!"

"Begone, califf—begone!" roared the Cadi as he threw up his hands. "As I told you before, I am on this earth to see justice done, and when a gasman complains of an ice man it is carrying things altogether too far. The plumber has ever overcharged me, and the ice man has given me short weight, but the gasman has billed me \$3 for the month my house was closed up tight as a drum. Go to, thou man of gall—go to!"

She Did Her Part.

Tess—He tried to kiss me, and he declared the more I struggled and screamed the more he'd kiss me. He's no gentleman.

Jess—But, my dear, gentlemen some times do that sort of thing.

Tess—But when I screamed he ran away. A gentleman would keep his word.—Philadelphia Press.

Willing to Try.

She—They say kissing is dangerous. Do you believe it?

He—I don't know. Let's see.

She—I like your impudence. However, in the cause of science I don't know why I should take offense.—Baltimore Transcript.

Their Opposite Roles.

"You say that Scrambles and you played in opposite roles on the night he ran away with the box office receipts. How was that?"

"While I was appearing he was disappearing."—Baltimore Herald.

Goats.

"Is it true that the elder Miss Bullon is to marry her father's clerk?"

"Oh, yes. I understand he was threatened with discharge if he didn't accept."—Puck.

Art's Trials.

Doubly—Now, Miss Billynns, how do you like—

—that?

Miss Billynns—I'll let you know by phone.—Chicago News.

Impulsive.

"And you permitted that strange young man to kiss you?"

"No, mamma. He didn't give me time."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Frank Opinion.

Mrs. Sorrow—What did you think of the eggs on toast?

Mr. Honeysucker—I felt sorry for the toast.—Brooklyn Life.

## DER GERMAN COBBLER

He Enters into a New Field of Business

(Copyright, 1902, by R. A. Hamm.)

IN four days I don't hat no peesness in my shop except to put on one cement patch for fourteen cent, and I vhas so blue ash never vhas vhasder plumber comes oaser to see me. When I tells him how it vhas, he says:

"Der cobbling peesness vhas played out. Peoples vhas so rich and shoes vhas so cheap dot nobody bunts any repairs any more. You must go into something else, I haf got some ideas."

"How vhas it?"

"In der first place start a saloon. You may lose money on a coal mine or government bonds, but you can't lose



"ONE VHAS FOR BEER UND DER UDDER ONE FOR A MUSEUM."

money on a saloon. She vhas right on hand all der time, and der profits buys a farm in two years. In der next place start a museum. Eaterypody who owns a museum vhas a rich man. A museum interests old folks, pleases der children and aids der cause of education. If you make a museum and a saloon together, you vhas one of der biggest men in America in three months."

"But how can I do it?" I says.

"I dunno, Hans, but you should think it oaser. I gif you hints, and you work 'em out. I vhas a poor man when a friend told me to go in der plumbing peesness and charge two tollar for stopping a leak in a water pipe, and now I own seven houses and haf ten children. You vhas my frend, and I put you on to a good thing."

When dot plumber goes out, I sit down and talk mit myself. Der trouble mit me vhas dot nottings vhas two times alike. One day a man cums in my place and drinks my beer and reads my gas meter, and dot fat policeman says I vhas swindles and should look out. Next day another man cums and acts shust the same, and I gif him der boot and vhas fined twenty-five tollar. One time an expressman cums mit a package and collects life tollar, and when I open him he vhas a big stone. Dot fat policeman says I vhas a greenhorn and don't know somebody. Next day dot expressman cums mit a package and I fight mit him and haf to pay feefty tollar. One day der man who makes der taxes cums in my place and drinks four beers and says he makes my taxes lower. I go by der police, and he laughs at me and says I better go back to Sherman. Next day another man cums to drink my beer and see about taxes, and I run him out and vhas in troubles. If somebody vhas nopody, how you going to tell about it?

I speak to my wife all about der saloon and museum peesness, howeffor, and I talk for an hour mit der druggist and coal man, and I shall see about her. Dot little taller don't like to see me get ahead of him in peesness, but last night he comes around and talks to me and writes me out a piece for der papers as follows:

"Ladies and Shentlemen—I like to introduce myself in my new peesness. I haf opened some saloons for beer, but she vhas divided off in two pieces. One vhas for beer and der udder one for a museum. It vhas no charge to go in or come out, and stay as long as you like. You can stay in or stay out—she vhas der same to me. Dot beer vhas for sale at der usual price, and she vhas ten X's, but if you don't vwant some you go by der museum and she vhas shust der same. She vhas innocent for women and children, and no one vhas made better for seeing my place."

"I like to call your attention to my lulu. I don't know he vhas a lulu till der man who sells him to me gifs me dot pointer. I belief all der time he vhas a stuffed cat mit glass eyes and a bobtail. Dot lulu vhas from Africa, and he vhas so fierce dot often der elephants run avhay from him. If a man should meet a lulu in an African forest at midnight God help dot man! He would shust hear one awful screats, and den he would be in kindling wood, and dot lulu would drink his blood and scream 'Hah! hah! hah!' Nopody shall be afraid of my lulu because he vhas dead and can't fight, and because I vhas at band to protect der women and children. I like to say in conclusion dot nopody shall poke him mit a stick, and dot he vhas der only specimen offer brought to America. Some time dot policeman says I vhas a lulu myself, but he don't haf time to point himself."

"In dot next cage you find der hodag. I don't know some hodags, untill I buy him for fourteen tollar. I belief he vhas a stuffed fox, and I shmile at him,

but der man proofs dot he vhas right. Dot hodag vhas from Australia, where he goes roaming to eat eaterypody pop. While he vhas a small animal, he has a big appetite, and if he don't eat one man a day he vhas hungry. He don't fear nopody. If you meet him when you vhas walking out, you vhas gone cop der spot. He shumps on your back and flings you down, and for ten minutes he toys mit you and makes you belief he vhas all in fun. You pet him and call him fond names and belief you vwill go home, but he shumps at you, and you vhas in heaven in two minutes. Nopody else vhas a museum mit a hodag in it. He vhas not to be had. Dis one vhas found dead, and he vhas valued at ten 'tousand tollar. He don't hurt anybody unless you poke him in der eye mit an umbrella. In conclusion I vwill say dot der more beer you drink in der saloon part der bigger dot hodag looks in der museum.

"It gifs me pleasure to speak of dot dodo in dot third cage. He vhas rare. You may go by ten museums, and you don't find him. My old woman said he vhas half turkey, but I pay twenty tollar for him and find out he vhas a dodo. I vhas not well posted about dot dodo, as der man who sells him to me has to go right away to Chicago, but I know he vhas a badt bird. He comes from Switzerland, and he flies about and looks for women and children. If he finds one outdoors, it vhas goodby! He screams two times and seizes dot victim and bears him off to his nest, and it vhas no good to follow after. Some day you may find some bones; dot vhas all. A full grown dodo, like the one you see before you, can eat one woman or two children eatery day, and such vhas der fear of him dot no Swiss woman goes out by her hopen midoudt a rope around her waist. You can see by his tall dot dis bird flies by night as well as by day. If a girl stands out by her gate at night waiting for her feller to come along, maybe dot feller finds her and maybe she vhas—vhas—gone cop der mountains to feed der dodo. She kicks and screams and cries for mercy, but it vhas no use. Two years later maybe her haptle vhas found among der rocks, but no more. She vhas inside dot dodo, and der dodo can't be seen."

"My friends, I like you to come in and call on me and look around. She vhas no free lunch, and she vhas no prize package, but she vhas a respectable place, and you vhas interested. If some innocent people call for beer, he shall haf it and be welcome, but if he shust like to see der museum nopody vwill say a word. I vhas open eatery day and eateryings in der week except Sunday, and I vhas always glad to explain and be friendly. Please remember dot she vhas free to all, and dot my saloon vhas in two pieces—one for der saloon and one for der museum."

M. QUAD.

An Exception.

"I wonder," said the Gilmor street resident, "who originated the expression, 'Where there's smoke there must be fire'?"

"I dunno," said the east ender, "but I'll bet he made the remark before my furnace was invented."—Baltimore News.

The Height of Shrewdness.

Mrs. Muggins—Mrs. Bjonas is a pretty shrewd shopper, isn't she?

Mrs. Buggins—Yes, indeed, Why, I have actually known that woman to get a bargain at a church fair.—Seattle Times.

Improved.

Purchaser—So this is an improved typewriter.

Agent—Yes. If you don't know how to spell a word, there is a key that will make a blot.—Philadelphia Record.

Business Item.



"Messrs. Checks & Black are about to dissolve partnership. Mr. Black wants to hold on, it is said, but Mr. Checks is anxious to get rid of him."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Time's Changes.

Alas, how fast time flies! What changes does it make! Fair Mabel now denies What once I d boldly take.

Some fifteen years ago, When she was only four, I'd like to have you know I kissed her o'er and o'er.

Sometimes the kiss was free, Sometimes she'd not comply, But dimes would o'er for me This pleasing favor buy.

What makes time change us so? I saw the maid to night, Yet she'd refuse, I know, What once was her delight.

New dollars would not buy What dimes have often bought. Indeed, she'd now deny An insult in the thought.

Yet now I've older grown And favors would elate, Which I could not I own, BeLieve appreciate.

—Chicago Post.

## When a Man Has a Cold

When a man has a cold, it is really surprising. The way that his friends try to straighten him out. Their cures for the same confidently advising. Each one calculated to put it to rout. It's hard with so many sure things to be choosing.

A remedy, home manufactured or sold. But equally hard if you think of refusing. To try one. It's tough when a man has a cold!

To please my dear friends the most nauseous potions—

Decisions of onions, the vilest of teas—I think ascertained one of their notions—I took just because I was anxious to please.

I've made myself stupid with brews alcoholic. I've scalded my feet, in feed sheets I have rolled. The lemons I've eaten have given me colic. I tell you it's tough when a man has a cold.

My ears with the quinine I've taken are ringing; I'm smelling of liniments rubbed on my chest. Yet other new cures they're persistently bringing. I'm just aching for a moment of rest. I'm blistered and burned, and I'm soggy with soaking. I've swallowed more drugs than mere mortal can hold. It isn't a matter for laughing or joking—They're tough on a man, are these cures for a cold.

—Chicago Daily News.

Her Mistake.

Mrs. Newbridge—See here! When I gave you that pie, you promised to save some wood.

Hungry Hank—Well, you oughtn't to've gave me the pie first, lady.

Mrs. Newbridge—The idea! Of all the impudence!

Hungry Hank—Dat ain't impudence, lady. I mean I just ruined de saw tryin' to cut de pie.—Atlanta Constitution.

Correctly Answered.



Teacher (instructing class in physiology)—Hiram Tuft, what is the utility of the vermiform appendix? What do the scientists say of it?

Hiram—Aw, cut it out! I ain't got dat fur yit.—Chicago Tribune.

Sees Another Need.

"I'm tired of these lectures on 'How to treat your servants.'"

"Have you anything in the line of a substitute to suggest?"

"Well, rather."

"What?"

"Why, I think it wouldn't be a bad idea to have a few lectures for servants on 'How to treat your mistresses.'"

—Chicago Post.

Clearly a Novice.

"This author doesn't seem to have made his mark as yet."

"What makes you think that?"

"The picture doesn't show him with an elbow on his desk and resting his brow upon his hand, with a faraway, thoughtful look in his eyes."—Chicago Record-Herald.

An Aid to Memory.

"Hello, Lathers! What's the matter?"

"Been shaving myself."

"What did you cut that notch in your chin for?"

"To remind me not to do it again."—Indianapolis News.

Unlimited Credit.

Postwick—Most accommodating fellow, my tailor. Lets my bill run on sometimes for two years.

Engstock—I can do better than that. Mine writes, asking for his money at my earliest convenience.—Moon.

Attitude.

The Black Turkey—And so she has married that rich gobbler? They say his nest is well feathered.

The Bronze Turkey—Yes. Now I suppose she'll be well supplied with pinfeathers.—Judge.

Gully.

Judge (to tramp accused of having kissed the woman)—What have you to say in your defense?

Tramp—Nothing, your honor. I deserve to be punished.—San Francisco Call.

Same Thing, but Different.

"Do you believe there is anything practical in the plan to bottle sunshine for use in sickrooms?"

"Why not? I've seen moonshine bottled."—Baltimore News.

A Change Coming.

Reporter—You are your own manager, are you not?

Actor—I am just at present, but my wife is coming back from Europe next week.—Stuart Set.

Simple.

Ethel—A sixteen page letter from George? Why, what on earth does he say?

Mabel—He says he loves me.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

## PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

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